THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 143 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Allies Drive Wedges in Gustav Line; French Push On in Drive Toward Rome; Senate Bars Cloture on Poll-Tax Bill

Eastern Defense Change; New Pressure on Sweden; All-Navy Command Urged

The World's Day—May 15, 1944

Boston: Gardner Takes Over Northeastern Post

Maj. Gen. Fulton Q. C. Gardner assumed command of northeastern sector, Eastern Defense Command, in Boston today. Formerly commanding officer of antiaircraft defenses on Pacific, General Gardner succeeds Maj. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood, who has been assigned to War Deparement in Washington. [Page 4.]

George Holden Tinkham, former Republican Representative in Congress from the 10th District, today announced he would not run for the office this year, halting reports to the contrary. He failed to run for re-election two years ago when his district was drastically altered in the State reappointment.

Names of students who led what was termed an anti-Semitic attack on three Dorchester High School for Boys classmates last Friday will be turned over to police for appropriate action, Albert F. Reed, Headmaster of the School, said today. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Russia Adds to Pressure on Sweden

Russia is adding its influence to that of the United States and Britain in trying to bring about a halt in ball-bearing shipments from Sweden to Germany, it was learned today. This is expected to carry considerable weight because of Russia's geographical proximity to Sweden. The United States, meanwhile, is prepared to exert economic pressure, and government agencies have already investigated the S. K. F. industries at Philadelphia [makers of Swedish ball bearings] with a view to possible action against them.

Villages have been burned in Western France in reprisal for raids by the maquis guerrillas, according to a report from inside France reaching London. The villages were in the famous French pottery area around Angouleme, a Reuter dispatch said.

An appeal from the cardinals and bishops of France has been addressed to the United States and Britain urging the termination of the bombing of Europe, the Vichy Radio reports in a broadcast picked up in London.

Temporary rescue camps in the United States to "give helpless victims of Nazi frightfulness some chance of survival" are urged by the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe in an appeal to President Roosevelt.

The transit of 100 Jews from Finland to Sweden, where they will await transportation to the United States, has been arranged through collaboration of the Swedish, Finnish, and American Governments, according to a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm.

Britain has denied that Portugal-bound ships are being held up in British harbors. The report, it is explained, was a misinterpretation of two recent occurrences, the temporary detention of a Portuguese merchantman for inspection of cargo, and the change in a loading port for wheat which resulted in some delay in wheat deliveries.

Washington: Gates Urges All-Navy Command

Artemus L. Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, told the House Postwar Military Affairs Committee that he is opposed to a unified command of the Army and Navy, but "if you believe we must have a consolidation you should look into merging the whole military organization into the existing Navy."

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee accorded an unusual honor to Acting Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal by unanimously recommending confirmation of his nomination to the Secretaryship before he appeared for questioning. When he arrived, the Committee arose in special tribute and gave him an ovation.

Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, will leave within a few days for Russia, on his previously announced tour, a spokesman for the Chamber said. He said he would be accompanied by his assistant, Joyce O'Hara, and W. L. White, Editor of the Emporia, Kan., Gazette.

Col. Bryan Houston rejoined the Army Service Forces after acting as Director of OPA Rationing since last Nov. 1. He is a former Vice-President of Young and Rubicam, advertising agency.

National: Ceiling Placed on Detroit Employment

A ceiling on male employment in the Detroit area, effective today, by a WMC order, includes 800,000 workers in nearly 1,000 firms. Working forces above the ceilings are to be reduced by normal losses, without firing, laying off, or grading down any workers.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Des Moines the week of Sept. 10, it was announced by the Iowa G. A. R. office.

Two submarines were launched at Philadelphia by the Cramp Shipbuilding Company. Mrs. Styles Bridges, wife of the United States Senator from New Hampshire, sponsored the Moray, and Mrs. Thomas B. Klakring, wife of a Navy Commander, sponsored the Roncador.

The 10,000-ton cargo vessel Antinous was launched at Mobile, Ala., by the Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation. It was named for another ship that had been operated by the Waterman Steamship Corporation.

India: Gandhi Rests at Resort Near Bombay

Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader, recently released from Poona by British authorities, is now established at a resort near Bombay and will observe a fortnight's silence to assure his uninterrupted rest, according to word from Bombay.

Draft Issue Under Debate By Ministers

Congregational conference discusses the proposed wholesale taking of theological students.

Indiscriminate and wholesale drafting for the armed services of students in various professions including theology was discussed today by the Massachusetts Congregational Conference and Missionary Society, at its 145th annual meeting in the Old South Church, Boston. It is expected that a statement of policy will be forthcoming at tomorrow's session.

The Rev. George I. Thurlow of Leominster spoke for the point of view that the Protestant churches should not oppose the draft regulation as it applies to theological students. "My sons were told that if they entered the ministry they wouldn't have to fight," he told the gathering of more than a thousand clergy and laymen representing 604 Congregational churches in the State. "So they scorned the ministry and enlisted. I don't believe any group should be exempted when our country is fighting for its life."

Present interpretation of the draft law, it was pointed out, insists that after July 1 a man must be actively engaged in full-time theological study or ministerial work in order to be eligible for deferment. Draft boards are not considering that enrollment in a theological school next fall is grounds for deferment, it was reported, nor do they look favorably on requests for deferment by those who, once placed in the 1-A draft category, later decide to engage in theological study.

Letter Read

A letter from Douglas Horton, secretary of the General Council of Congregational Churches, was read.

"When our fathers covenanted together to form the United States of America," Mr. Horton wrote, "they did so under a constitution which guaranteed the separation of church and state. This separation, in our minds, does not involve nonco-operation between the two, but it does mean that there should be no unilateral invasion of the rights of one by the other.

"The cutting off of the leadership of the church, as has been shown in several foreign countries, it one of the most lethal blows the church can suffer, yet it is precisely this which the rescinding of the order deferring pre-theological students entails. The reaction to the executive order is that it is unconstitutional and we shall resist it with all our might."

The scars left by war upon the

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Defeat of resolution is expected to end move to force reform in southern states.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—The anti-poll-tax bill apparently was doomed for the second time in two years today by the Senate's refusal to apply cloture.

The defeat of the cloture resolution opened the way for southern senators who resent the proposed federal abolition of poll taxes in federal elections in eight southern states to kill the bill by filibustering.

Rather than see the Senate's time thus wasted, proponents of the anti-poll-tax bill are expected to let the proposed reform drop as they did in 1942 when a cloture motion also failed.

Senators voted 44 to 36 against applying cloture. A two-thirds vote of the members would be necessary before cloture could be applied.

Senate Splits on Cloture

This was the 15th time since the cloture rule was adopted in 1917 that the Senate has voted against applying it. Only four times has it been used.

A number of senators who favored abolition of poll taxes refused to vote for cloture. There never has been any real agreement in the Senate whether it is more democratic to limit debate and bring a measure to a vote or to run the risk of never voting in order to give every senator an opportunity to talk himself out.

The anti-poll-tax bill now before the Senate was passed by the House a year ago by a vote of 265 to 110. The outcome of the cloture vote in the Senate was about the same as two years ago when the upper chamber refused by a vote of 37 to 41 to limit debate and the bill was shelved.

Seventeen Democrats, headed by Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, joined with 18 Republicans and one Progressive in voting to apply cloture today.

Voting against the motion were 31 Democrats, and 13 Republicans. Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, who recently triumphed over the race issue in his own State was the only Southern senator who voted for cloture.

The eight states which still re-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Breach in Gustav Line lets Allied infantry and tanks strike against German defenses.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN MEDITERRANEAN BATTLE ZONE, May 15—Success of the French troops in Italy who made what today's communiqué terms "a significant breach in the Gustav Line," has been the outstanding feature of the opening stages of the first drive in the Allied four-way offensive that is to engage the Germans on north, south, east, and west in the fight to the finish.

Exploiting their quick capture of Monte Majo, the mountain dominating the terrain in the Fifth Army's Upper Garigliano sector, the French forces have thrust on rapidly with the infantry and tanks and the dawn of May 15 were overlooking enemy flank positions in the Liri River valley, the flat corridor leading to Rome.

Meanwhile, Fifth Army troops on their left and Eighth Army formations on their right were forcing their way through outposts of the Gustav Line up against the defenses proper. It has been a tough job so far, and promises to become far tougher, since the word Line is misleading.

It connotes in this case a defense system in depth which the Germans had a long time to prepare, and progress through it is expected to be slow and difficult. Which is what it is right now.

Strong German Defenses

Back of the Gustav Line lies the Adolf Hitler Line, with a similar network of defense positions covering Rome. Apd that isn't the last of the barriers raised by the Nazis between the Allies and the Italian Capital.

The immediate objective of the present Allied offensive is simply to overcome the first of these obstacles, and this time the attackers are by-passing the key stronghold of Cassino, which they failed to wrest from the enemy when they tried to do so in mid-March.

The bomb-shattered town at the foot of Monte Cassino is quiet as the fighting rages north and south of it. To the north, the German First Parachute Division, which successfully defended Cassino itself, has been counterattacking the new positions of the Eighth Army and has gained 2½ miles northwest of Cassino itself, and is less than 1½ miles north of the important Highway No. 6 running between Cassino and Rome.

The Germans have been throwing in reinforcements in this area as they have southwest of the town in the northern part of the Liri Valley.

There the Allied bridgehead across the Rapido River, which joins the Liri, has been increased to more than a mile in depth, and large numbers of tanks have been brought over unfordable waters via bridges either newly built or improved.

Heavy Traffic on Bridges

The Germans have brought artillery fire to bear on these—one was the target for 30 guns on May 14—but the damage to bridges done by shells was described as not so great as that resulting from the heavy traffic the bridges have had to carry.

This raises a constant problem for engineers working under fire to maintain the efficacy of communications in a mountain-dominated terrain where all the advantages lie with the defenders along the 30-mile front between points north of Cassino and the Tyrrhenian Sea lapping Italy's west coast.

Eighth Army formations which had secretly been brought across from the eastern sector flanked by the Adriatic during the long lull of fighting crossed the Rapido on a five-mile front, using assault boats

Continued on Page 13, Column 4

Associated Press Radiophoto

Soviet Flag Over Sevastopol

Caption accompanying this radiophoto from Moscow says it shows a Red Army soldier placing a Russian flag on a building in Sevastopol. The Russians recaptured the Crimean fortress May 10.

Chinese troops launch powerful drive aimed at joining Stilwell's force in Burma.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied troops in Italy are making steady, if unspectacular, progress.

Since the start of the pre-invasion offensive on May 12 a number of substantial wedges have been driven into the Gustav Line and numerous enemy strong points have been overrun. However, there is as yet no indication that a general German withdrawal has begun or is near. The Nazis continue to fight back with their accustomed stubbornness and skill.

One of the most gratifying features of the early fighting has been the performance of French troops in the Allied ranks. They have driven through some of the most formidable positions in the outer German defenses.

At least a half dozen towns have fallen to the advancing Allies. Several imposing mountain peaks also have been stormed and at least 2,000 prisoners have been taken. The main American thrust appears to be directed against Spigno, five miles north and west of the southwestern anchor of the Allied line, and 72 miles from Rome. British and Indian forces have deepened their bridgehead across the Rapido River and threaten to outflank the ruins of Cassino.

The Allied offensive obviously is still in its preliminary phases. Much greater striking power than has been unleashed thus far undoubtedly will be employed. But it seems evident that the Germans have sufficient men and equipment available to hold even the most powerful assaults to a slow pace for some time to come.

The Italian terrain is such that even the storming of a succession of German strong points does not permit the encircling movements, so characteristic of the Russian advances, that make swift general retreats by the enemy necessary. Moreover, the British Information Service says the Nazis do not have two defense-in-depth areas between the present battle line and Rome, as thought previously, but four.

On the other hand, the determined campaign Allied air power is waging against German supply lines may have greater results than generally anticipated. Week-end reports that American bombers virtually have closed the Brenner Pass, leading from Italy to Germany, are supplemented by the communiqué telling of the destruction of rail yards and airports in the Po Valley.

Meanwhile, the 31st consecutive day of the preinvasion bombing offensive from Britain finds American bombers attacking the Pas-de-Calais area of France and other French targets after a British night assault on Cologne. In a month Britain and Italy-based Allied aircraft have flown 90,000 sorties against Germany and dropped an incredible total of 130,000 tons of bombs.

On the other side of the world, in China, Chinese troops have launched a new offensive in western Yunnan Province.

The drive plainly is a move to support General Stilwell's offensive against Japan's tenuous communications in Northern Burma and to regain an important portion of the old Burma Road. If the Chinese can make contact with General Stilwell's forces, an overland supply route to China will be reopened.

Carrier Leaps Add Up to Raid On Tokyo Soon

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, May 15—United States aircraft carrier forces will be raiding the Japanese mainland soon, according to present indications.

Exactly when these raids will begin is a closely guarded secret. But anyone, even Premier Hideki Tojo, can apply elementary arithmetic to the geographical leaps of the United States Navy's carrier task forces since last November and see where it lands him. In November, they raided the Gilberts, 2,000 miles west of Hawaii. In February, the raiders penetrated to Truk and Guam, 3,000 and 1,400 miles farther, respectively. In March, they hit Palau, 4,000 miles west of Hawaii.

From November to March, the average monthly rate of advance for carrier strikes was about 1,000 miles. Other strikes were equally important, though not adding to the geographical distance. Taking

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Inside Story: Germans Look Worn and Wan

Eye-witness reports from Germany—which sometimes may not include a great deal of factual information—may nevertheless be significant for the atmosphere which they convey. A Frenchman, just out of Germany, has talked with a Monitor correspondent in North Africa. The interview is recorded in two articles, the first of which is printed today.

By Walter Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS, North Africa, May 15—After 4½ years of war deprivations, intense bombing, and recent defeats, the German home front is still standing up and shows few signs of cracking.

This is what a young Frenchman in Germany who left Berlin two months ago tells me.

This does not mean, however, that all is well inside Germany. According to my informant such isn't the case.

There is in all the big cities a

Continued on Page 13, Column 6

World Employment Committee Set Up by I. L. O. Conferees

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 15—The first international committee on employment the world has seen was set up by the governing body of the International Labor Organization at its closing session here.

While during the depression years the I.L.O. formed a committee on unemployment, the new committee is much broader, dealing not only with the organization of the employment market, but also with economic details.

The Committee will hold its first meeting at the same time as the next session of the governing body of the I.L.O. The tentative date is September in London.

A larger staff to work on employment will be available to the I.L.O. The governing body more than doubled the budget. This, with the establishment of the committee on employment, constituted the two most important things the governing body did in its two day meeting following the three-week conference.

Budget Unanimity

The budget for 1945 was brought up to $2,688,698. This is perhaps the first time in the history of the I.L.O., veteran staff members said, that a budget has been approved by all members of the governing body, evidencing unanimity to carry out the conference's decisions.

The government membership of the committee on employment includes: The United States, Great Britain, Belgium, Mexico, India, and Greece.

The employer members are Sir John Forbes Watson, Britain; Henry I. Harriman, United States; Gustave Joassart, Belgium; Li Ming, China, and Richard Morawetz, Czechoslovakia. The worker spokesmen are Joseph Hallsworth, Britain; Robert J. Watt, United States; Jef Rens, Belgium; Percy R. Benough, Canada; Chu Hsuehfan, China, and Joacobus Oldebroek, Netherlands. Each group selected its own representatives.

Allied with the new employment committee is the International Development Works Committee, which was renamed by the governing body in its last session yesterday afternoon. This Committee has held only one session, in 1938.

This last committee, which had been known as the International

Continued on Page 13, Column 2

Charter of human rights drafted: First Page, Second Section.

Strong Military Force Aim Of China When Conflict Ends

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, May 15—Achievement of the greatest possible military strength for China after the present war and recognition of the postwar principle of "military necessity first," are the subjects of a remarkable editorial in the Army's newspaper, Sao Tang Pao.

"We believe that on the principle of 'military necessity first,' certain clauses relating to the Chinese nation's future armed strength should be inserted in the draft constitution."

This constitution was drawn up eight years ago and will, according to the Government's recent promise, be enforced one year after the war ends.

"The Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said that the problem of national education is more than a matter of morals and knowledge," the Army paper stated. "The most important question to be solved is how to cause all Chinese people to have the same mind and purpose. For this reason, military education in the future must be unified, the German system, by which staff officers never lose liaison with each other during all transfers of their careers, is well worth imitation."

Program Outlined

These opinions of the Army organ are of great importance in two connections. First, widespread discussion of the draft constitution that is to be enforced as a

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Smuts Visions South Africa On Way to Great Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPETOWN, May 15 — Probably nowhere is the conference of the British Commonwealth Premiers being followed with closer attention than in South Africa which, as Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts has said, is entering a new era—an era of great developments and great problems.

Concerned about the future of their secondary industries built up to meet wartime needs and about the reabsorption of 200,000 men and women soldiers into civilian life, South Africans, both pro-Empire and anti-Empire, in the Rhodes tradition are looking northward—not for land but for markets.

Shortly before his departure for London Field Marshal Smuts, who is also Prime Minister, spoke in Parliament of South Africa's desire to trade with other African territories, to establish adequate air and sea communications with them, and to meet them regularly at conferences for settlement of questions of common interest.

His reference to "justice for South Africa and Africa," and to the haphazard and wasteful colonial setup in Africa, have been accepted as a hint of some of the subjects he will raise privately at the Empire conference.

On geographical and other grounds African territories are considered natural secondary markets for South African industrialists who hope their claims will be recognized in the terms of the Atlantic Charter. Their great desire is to consolidate the substantial inter-African commercial and tourist trade built up during wartime.

Symptomatic of this is the opening in Johannesburg of a cotton

Continued on Page 7, Column 5

Uncensored Report On South America

Back from his seventh trip to South America, Roland Hall Sharp begins tomorrow an uncensored series full of important surprises.

Mr. Sharp, Staff Correspondent on Latin American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor, saw South America this time as few writers ever see it. He broke away from the routine coastal tour on which most impressions of the continent are based, and travelled the hard way through the interior.

En route little could be written or sent, but now the full story will be told with rich human detail, and with constructive frankness.

Italy:

French Troops Pace Attack on Nazis

French troops have advanced as much as seven miles from the take-off point on the Fifth Army

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Wacs Parade Boston Streets On Their Second Anniversary

Headed by Capt. Lois Bowen of Providence, 250 members of the Women's Army Corps paraded this noon from Boston Common along Charles Street to Boylston, to Tremont, to West, and along Washington Street to Filene's, where they were guests of the department store at a luncheon in honor of their second anniversary.

In the line of march were Wacs from Fort Devens, Camp Edwards, Fort Banks, the Boston Fighter Wing at the Army Base, and WAC headquarters of the First Service Command. They marched to music of the Army Base Band.

Major Elizabeth Stearns, WAC Director for the First Service Command, and only WAC major in New England, shared the honor of cutting the huge birthday cake with Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding Officer of the First Service Command. General Miles

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Belmont—Today and tomorrow.

Dedham (Dist. 1)—Today.

Needham (Dist. 1)—Today.

Reading (Central Depots)—Today.

Weston (Central Depots)—Today.

Boston—Tomorrow.

Beach Street; Charles to Park; Charles Street; Boylston to Beacon; Boylston Street; Charles to Tremont; Broadway; Tremont to Boylston; Stuart Street; Broadway to Tremont; Warrenton Street; Tremont to Stuart; Carver Street; Eliot Street; Boylston Place.

Economics Lesson: Wac's $50=$200

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—A lesson in economics helped Mrs. Ruth Eileen Lyons to decide on joining the WAC.

Her father, Maj. Edward E. Walker, clinched the argument that $50 base pay as a WAC was better than $200 a month as a civilian by writing from overseas:

"Figure it out—$200 salary less tax $40, balance $160; less board and room $60, balance $100; less carfare $6, balance $94; less clothes $20, balance $74; less reserve for sickness $24, balance $50; less entertainment and doodads $15, balance $35, maybe."

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THE CONTINENTAL

Jewish Youths Name Classmates in Attack

Three Jewish youths who were attacked by some 20 boys on Friday while on the way home from school today named several of their classmates as being among the alleged attackers.

Dorchester High School officials said the names were revealed in conferences by the boys but that they would not be made public until definite charges have been preferred.

Earlier today, Headmaster Alfred R. Reed refused permission to allow the three boys to go through high school classrooms to identify assailants for police, because he said he was satisfied it was not a school matter.

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, commenting on the alleged attacks said: "It is regrettable when these things happen. Our job is law enforcement and prosecution—we will not flinch. We are doing all that we can as law enforcement officers to prosecute violations brought to our attention. We are trying to do our duty by placing the defendants in the court."

Assurances that the guilty ring leaders of the disturbance would be punished were given by Mr. Reed who conferred today with representatives of the Dorchester-Mattapan-Hyde Park Good Neighbor Association at the school.

Minority Involved

Attending the conference with the Headmaster were the Rev. F. Taylor Weil, President of the Good Neighbor Association, Rabbi Samuel I. Korff, one of the founders, and Jacob Levy, Chairman of the Association's Legal Committee. Thirteen Jewish boys who have been involved in recent attacks also were present including one still bearing marks of the May 13 fracas.

Although representatives of the press were excluded from the conference, Headmaster Reed said in the presence of the boys, who for the most part appeared to agree, that those guilty of the antiracial attacks were a small minority of the school's total enrollment, probably not exceeding 25 boys.

At the regular morning assembly, the Headmaster devoted his remarks to a fuller appreciation of the meaning of American citizenship and the need for racial equality and freedom for all. He expressed regret for the disgrace that the May 13 disturbance had brought to the school and said: "There's room in this country for every man regardless of his race."

In a prepared statement, the Rev. Mr. Weil called upon leaders in the community and in all sections of the city to sound the note of brotherhood "far and wide so that any other young men who might otherwise be tempted may be taught the seriousness and the disloyalty of racial acts and may be turned toward a deeper appreciation of the richer and fuller values of friendship.

Not Jewish Problem

"This is not a Jewish problem alone," the Good Neighbor Association President said. "It is just as much the vital concern of every other loyal American who loves his country. No minority group can be safe if such exhibitions of intolerance and misunderstanding are to continue."

The attack, which took place aboard a Dorchester rapid transit train, was believed to have stemmed from an anti-Christian remark chalked on the walls of a school lavatory and signed with a Jewish boy's name. The Jewish boys disclaim any knowledge as to how the remark came to be there. "What Jewish boy," one of them said, "would be foolish enough to sign his name to a thing like that?"

Boston Groups Taking Part In National Girls' Clubs Week

With a membership of 1,800 and an annual attendance of 150,000, the Girls' Clubs of Boston, Inc., is proudly taking its part in the national observance of Girls' Club Week, which began, appropriately enough, on Mothers' Day. Each day this week will be devoted to a special phase of Girls' Club activity.

Open house at the South Boston Clubhouse, 60 F. Street, this afternoon will give parents and friends an opportunity to see the work of the Club's vocational classes on display, and there will be a Community Tea from 3 to 6 o'clock. Tomorrow's Health Day program will include open house at the Bunker Hill Clubhouse, 60 High Street, Charlestown.

Started only seven years ago by a group of Boston's civic-minded women, the local Girls' Club organization is already playing a significant role in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. With more facilities, it could play a greater one. As Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Superintendent of the Reformatory for Women at Framingham, says: "If we had sufficient Girls Clubs in Greater Boston, there would be much less need of delinquency institutions for women."

To hundreds of girls who have no place to play except the street, the two clubhouses now in operation offer both fun and constructive activity. Cooking, sewing, craft, and first aid classes have their place along with pingpong and dancing. During the past seven months the cooking groups have served 6,500 meals, and last summer they canned hundreds of quarts of vegetables which they grew themselves in their Victory Garden in the Blue Hills. Girls also learn how to take care of small brothers and sisters.

Good grooming classes, too, are popular with these glamour girls of tomorrow, while "Date Nights" bring boy friends to the clubhouses. "Through these," says Mrs. Bartlett Harwood, energetic President of the organization, "we have been able to show the young people that boy plus girl can spell clean, wholesome fun." The boys help the girls make punch and cake for refreshments and a thoroughly good time is had by all.

"Increased attendance this year," added Mrs. Harwood, "shows us that the boys and girls in these neighborhoods are becoming more Girl-Club conscious and that they appreciate having a place to go for their dates."

The work of the Girls' Clubs is closely affiliated with that of the Boys' Clubs. Use of the latters' gymnasiums and swimming pools has made it possible for 23,000 girls to enjoy physical training classes and 13,000 to take swimming lessons. These activities alone, Mrs. Harwood pointed out, have reduced the summer hazards at near-by beaches.

The important thing about these clubs in the eyes of those who run them as well as of the girls is that they belong to the girls. They are not family affairs. When parents or friends come to the clubs, they come as guests of the members, and the girls take pride in being hostesses in their very own club.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

TOMORROW
A FREE NOONDAY LECTURE
Entitled
"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE: THE FULFILLMENT OF PROPHECY AND PROMISE"
By Richard J. Davis, C. S. B.
of San Jose, California
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106 Boylston Street, Boston
Tuesday Noon, May 16, at 12:15 o'clock
The Public Is Cordially Invited to Attend
Under auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston

Wacs Parade on Their Second Birthday

By a Staff Photographer

Women's Army Corps on the March in Boston

Today marked the second anniversary of the signing of the bill which brought the WAC into existence. These Wacs from military installations in and around Boston marched from the Common parade ground to Filene's restaurant, where they had lunch and were entertained. Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command, helped cut the cake and complimented the WAC on its extraordinary achievements during the past two years.

Salvaged Paper Piles High As Ad Club Drive Progresses

Some of the largest amounts of paper yet salvaged marked the third week of the campaign of the Advertising Club of Boston and today are on their way to the processing mills.

Collections of salvaged household paper were made today in Ward 20, Roslindale and West Roxbury, as an experiment in house-to-house curbstone pickups. Residents in this area were asked to leave out their paper rather than their rubbish barrels which are ordinarily taken up on this day.

In the meantime, the collections from various Boston hotels, publishing firms, the State House, and industrial concerns are expected to swell the totals.

Last night, for instance, more than 50 porters and other State House employees were still bringing out the salvaged paper from State Departments, which, it was stated, has exceeded all estimates. Superintendent Gustave Everberg has stated that the collection will exceed 5,000 bags of records and documents, besides hundreds of bundles of account books from the State House and Ford Hall alone.

The State House cleaning force, in fact, worked all through Friday and Saturday to clear the corridors and offices. State House paper will be taken directly to railroad cars in Charlestown for shipment to a large paper mill in Fitchburg.

Boston's book publishers also reported that they expect to make large contributions to the paper salvage campaign. This group was urged by the national association in New York and by the Advertising Club to make exceptional efforts.

Reports from the Saturday collection also indicate that the downtown department stores and specialty shops made large paper contributions. And some "legal" paper swelled the collections as law offices in the vicinity of Pemberton Square prepared bundles for collection.

'D-Day' Called Time to Loose Plea to Reich

The supreme moment in psychological warfare—President Roosevelt's cue to loose a dynamic broadside on the Germans—will be the moment the second front opens on the European Continent. That is the gist of a message from the Steering Committee of American Defense — Harvard Group, just sent to Mr. Roosevelt as Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States.

After considerable debate, taking note of past delays due to Allied disagreements, the group at Harvard University, under the chairmanship of Dr. Ralph Barton Perry, urges upon the President the importance of making political and physical invasion march hand in hand.

"At this time," the letter reads, "when the invasion of western Europe is imminent, we believe that it is of the utmost importance to assure the American people that our victory shall be achieved with the least possible expenditure of American lives, and that to this end appeal should be made for aid from those Germans who are by conviction opposed to the present Nazi and militaristic regime.

"We urge that the people of Germany be notified that the terms ultimately made with Germany may depend upon the extent to which resistance develops within Germany; and that after the surrender, the Allied governments will protect those who have by deeds demonstrated their opposition to the present regime, and will give them an opportunity to participate in the building of a liberal and democratic German state."

The members of the Harvard group are convinced that such an approach, at the right moment, would appeal to German self-interest and break down the will to resist to the last ditch, the probable attitude if the Germans feel completely hopeless regarding the future.

Winchester Seeks Bridge Over Rails

Officials of Winchester, appearing at a State Public Works Department conference today, proposed as a postwar construction project, abolition of the grade crossing of the Boston and Maine Railroad in Winchester Square.

Senator Harris S. Richardson (R) of Winchester, said that the crossing is heavily travelled, particularly with traffic from Woburn to Medford.

The plans call for the building of a bridge over the railroad tracks at the present location.

Acting Commissioner Raymond W. Coburn assured the group that engineers of his department will make a study of the elimination problem, including an estimate of the cost.

Also attending the conference were representatives of the Boston and Maine Railroad, the Winchester Planning Board and the Winchester Board of Selectmen.

Wacs Observing Anniversary By Parade in Boston

Continued from Page 1

further took occasion to congratulate the WAC on its achievements in the two years since the signing of the bill which brought it into being and which was sponsored by a New Englander, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts.

Many an army officer at first strongly prejudiced against allowing women to join the Army of the United States, he said, have been thoroughly converted by the excellent work the Women's Army Corps has done during these two years, and now they are clamoring for more of the same. Quotas for enlistment of Wacs in this area, it was announced, are high—so high, indeed, that during the coming week's drive, strenuous recruiting efforts will have to be made if they are to be met.

Xavier Cugat and his orchestra, in town currently at one of the theaters, played at the luncheon, and the three character actors from the film, "The Hitler Gang," who represent Hitler, Goebbels, and Goering, put on an act. There were selections, too, by the WAC glee club.

Invasion to Signal Recess in Schools

The day the Allies invade the continent, Boston's schools—if in session—in all probability will declare a recess or close for the day, Dr. Patrick J. Foley, Chairman of the School Committee, indicated today.

There would be a big let-down among the children and the teachers, Dr. Foley said, and it would be just as well if they were given the day off.

Concurring with the Chairman, Clement A. Norton, a member of the School Committee, also said that a day off for such an event as the invasion of Hitler's fortress, would be in keeping with his plan to impress more and more upon the school children the seriousness of this war and its implications.

Guard Officers To Attend School

FORT DEVENS, Mass., May 15 (AP)—Thirty New England State Guard officers will attend the First Service Command State Guard School which will open at the Fort May 22, it was announced yesterday.

The officers will take a three-day course in internal security and each Monday thereafter an additional class of 30 officers will arrive here to take the course.

Ten officers from Massachusetts, eight from Connecticut, three from Rhode Island, and two each from New Hampshire and Vermont will be in the initial class.

New V-Mail Service To Australia Effected

Extension of V-Mail service to include correspondence between Australia and Australian armed service personnel in the United States or adjacent waters, under which the Canadian airgraph service which is in operation between Canada and Australia will handle both incoming and outgoing V-Mail letters, was announced today by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly. Postage rates for these letters are 3 cents, of if sent by air mail to Canada, 8 cents.

Another change announced by Mr. Connelly was the lifting of restrictions regarding overseas shipments by mail to Turkey in so far as mails for civilians are concerned. It is still necessary, however, to obtain the release certificates or licenses of the Foreign Economic Administration.

CALL Curtis for LUMBER
CHA. 0313 BOSTON

Brattleboro Hopes For No Fire Calls

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., May 15 (AP)—A full-time paid fire chief was scheduled to take command of two practically empty fire stations, five lonely fire trucks and five drivers today.

More than 60 volunteer firemen turned in their badges yesterday in protest against the appointment of Leon Burrows, of Amherst, Mass., to the $2,600-a-year position.

Deputy Fire Chief George Houghton said the walkout was the result of the failure of Town Manager Ernest E. Lothrop to heed a petition to retain Alexander J. Exner, Acting Chief and a volunteer fireman, as head of the department.

Meanwhile Brattleboro's 11,000 citizens are holding their breaths and hoping there won't be any alarms sounded.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Mrs. Mary P. Sayward will give a lecture on "American Furniture" at 11 a. m. at the Museum of Fine Arts.

A free public lecture on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, at 12:15 p. m.

A regular meeting of the Boston Society will be held at the Parker House at 3 p. m. Milford W. Wall will deliver an illustrated lecture on "New England Throughout the Year."

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 5.

Williams Protected Boston Art Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 15—Williams College, it has just been revealed, was the secret hide-out for treasures removed from the Boston Museum of Fine Arts during the three months immediately following Pearl Harbor.

As a gesture of gratitude for the use of three fireproof structures on the campus, housing more than 15,000 works of art, the Museum has opened a special exhibition of 20 of the finest paintings at Lawrence Hall, of the College.

The treasures sent to the bombproof shelter have been returning to Boston during the past winter.

Curators from the Museum were constantly at Williamstown, during the evacuation, to check on the condition of the paintings, textiles, prints, sculpture, porcelains and other objects.

Hoffman Association Offers Music Series

An opportunity to make a "fourth" in a string quartet, be soloist in a concerto, or to participate in "reading rehearsals" of standard symphonic works is being offered to players of wind and string instruments by the Jacques Hoffman Memorial Scholarship Association.

The Association, with office at 512 Pierce Building, Copley Square, has announced that beginning Monday, May 22, it will conduct a spring and summer series of reading rehearsals weekly at 7:30 p. m., at Conn's, 91 Church Street. The rehearsals are to be directed by Edward Siegel, conductor of the Lincoln Symphony Orchestra, said to be Boston's oldest nonprofessional orchestral association.

A fee of [illegible] will be charged at each rehe[illegible], it was announced, although members of the armed forces [illegible] cordially invited to join at no [illegible]arge.

Democratic Candidates Scarce as Deadline Nears

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With only one day left for filing nomination papers for the July 11 primaries with local registrars of voters and election commissions, Bay State Democrats today were uncertain as to who would be candidates for major positions on the ballot.

Chief doubt centered on the contest for Senatorial nomination, with former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald the only avowed candidate, and he, admittedly, a token candidate to prevent the Senatorship going to Governor Saltonstall by default.

Meanwhile papers have been circulated for Mayor John H. Corcoran of Cambridge who has admitted only that he is "thinking about running" for the Senate nomination.

Former Mayor Fitzgerald, who made a strong run against former Representative Joseph E. Casey for the Democratic nomination to the Senate two years ago, might, it is believed, become a bona fide contestant if he should win in the primaries and not approve of the candidate the State organization might seek to appoint in July.

Lieutenant Governor

Uncertainty also surrounds the Democratic candidates for Lieutenant-Governor with former Mayor John S. Sullivan of Worcester, for whom papers have been circulated, the most certain candidate. Others who are known to have been interested are State Senator William P. Grant of Fall River and former Representative Alexander Sullivan of East Boston.

The gubernatorial fight will be a three-way contest despite reports that State Treasurer Francis X. Hurley might withdraw, leaving Mayor Tobin and former Lieutenant Governor Francis E. Kelly to fight it out. With the backing of the national administration forces and with the advantage of having a fairly strong city of Boston political machine the Mayor is generally considered most likely to face Lieutenant Governor Horace T. Cahill in the November election.

Mr. Kelly, a strong campaigner who is expected to conduct a rough and tumble campaign against both State Treasurer Hurley and Mayor Tobin, is not to be underestimated.

90,000 Signatures

In filing nomination papers at the State House today, Mr. Kelly said he had secured 90,000 signatures.

"The ease with which these were obtained," he said, "convinces me that the Democratic voters of Massachusetts are determined to nominate a candidate who is a full-time Democrat, ready and able to conduct a campaign, and vigorous enough to assure removal of the Republican regime, which has reigned nearly six years for the favored few on Beacon Hill."

No strong candidates have come forward for other positions on the Democratic ticket except for State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley who will seek renomination.

On the Republican side the slate is practically set, with at least three places on the ballot uncontested. These will be Governor Saltonstall for United States Senator, Lieutenant Governor Cahill for Governor, and Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook for renomination.

There will be G. O. P. interparty fights for Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General and State Auditor. Former State Senator Laurence Curtis, defeated two years ago for State Treasurer, is seeking the office again and may be opposed by former Treasurer William E. Hurley for the nomination.

Bostonian Gets Kin's Award

Special ceremonies awarding the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action in Sicily to Private Joseph W. Klementowicz, posthumously, were held at the First Service Command today. Col. Phillip Chase, representing Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding general of the First Service Command, made the representation to Frank Clements of Charlestown, brother of the hero.

At a critical point in an attack during the Sicilian campaign, and after the platoon of which he was a member had been scattered. Private Klementowicz rallied the platoon, exposing himself to enemy machine gun and machine pistol fire to do so. His initiative and courage inspired the disorganized platoon to advance successfully.

Three New England sailors have received letters of commendation from Vice-Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, Commander of United States Naval Forces in Northwest Africa waters, the First Naval District announced today. They are Seaman, First Class, William F. Alley of Medfield, Mass.; Boatswains Mate, Kenneth C. Kiley of Clinton, Mass. and Walter S. Lyon, Motor Machinist's Mate, First Class of Morrisville, Vt.

Courage, ability, and leadership during the Sicilian and Italian actions have brought decorations to five more New Englanders in the Navy. Commander John A. Glick of Winchester, N. H. received the Gold Star, in lieu of a second Legion of Merit, for courageous and effective support of assault waves during the Italian invasion.

Carpenter's Mate, First Class, Clifford B. Barnhill of Boston, and Shipfitter, First Class, Russell B. Barringer of Peabody, received the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in Sicilian actions. Signalman, Third Class, Robert E. Jansen of Pittsfield received the Silver Star Medal for heroism displayed in battling fire aboard his ship during an air attack, while assaulting Sicily. Official commendation has been given to Lieut. Arthur G. Wood, Jr., of Marblehead for "courageously clearing a path through a mine field during Sicilian operations."

Draft Issue Under Debate By Ministers

Continued from Page 1

Sunday School were described this morning by the Rev. John L. Lobingier, Secretary of Religious Education for the Conference. The war, he said, has depleted leadership in Sunday Schools and young people's groups, decreased membership of the teen-aged classes, disturbed the attitudes of youngsters and made them confused. Moreover, he said, it has put too many young people of school age into gainful occupations, in violation of the child labor laws.

He cited one Sunday School enrollment of which had dropped from 140 to 40, "The church school," he said, "faces greater difficulties than most other church agencies."

A more cheerful picture was revealed, however, by the Rev. Myron W. Fowell, Secretary of the Conference, who reported evidence throughout the State in 1943 of a new spirit of victory in the spiritual warfare carried on in the name of the Congregational churches of Massachusetts.

Trends Reversed

"Certain backward trends in the church life," he said, "were reversed, new adventures in service were undertaken with success. Widespread suffering and sacrifice removed some of the inhibitions to faith and released vitalizing forces favorable to the growth of religion."

The Congregational churches of the Bay State received 9,417 new members during 1943, a net gain of 278. This is particularly encouraging, it was pointed out, in view of the numbers of young people away from home. Average attendance in these churches which reported attendance was 115. This is virtually the same as in 1942, Dr. Fowell said, but nevertheless represents vigorous growth when one considers the number of young people now absent from our communities attending worship elsewhere.

Massachusetts Congregational churches gave $52,149 last year for war victims and services. Average salary of ministers was $2,403 annually, an increase from the previous year of $137 or 7 per cent. Dr. Fowell attributed the increase to consolidation of many churches and more generous recognition on the part of congregations that the cost of living had risen as much for ministers as for others.

$25,000 Sought For Recreation

Mayor Tobin today asked the City Council to approve a transfer of the sum of $25,000 from the reserve fund to be used as a "special appropriation" for a recreational program.

"I intend that the youth of the city of Boston shall have every reasonable opportunity for healthful recreation properly supervised and directed," he declared.

The Mayor inspected Dewey Beach in Charlestown this morning and found so much oil slick that it would be impossible for children to use it this year. Therefore, he said, he would ask that a wading pool be constructed in Charlestown this year.

Lions' Luncheon to Hear Expert on Youth Problems

A lecturer on youth problems, Cameron Beck, vice-president of National Fireworks, Inc., West Hanover, Mass., is expected to outline his philosophy on methods to offset juvenile delinquency at the Boston Host Lion's Club luncheon, Wednesday, May 17, at the Hotel Kenmore.

To be introduced by Mayor Tobin of Boston, who also is a member o fthe Lions, Mr. Beck is to speak on "Building a Better Tomorrow," Because of the special nature of his subject, educators, school principals, teachers, and women guests are expected to attend the meeting.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair weather with no important temperature changes will continue this afternoon, tonight and Tuesday. Gentle winds. The lowest temperature tonight will be about 57.

Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair weather with no important temperature changes tonight and Tuesday. Scattered thunder showers likely this evening will end before midnight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:06 p. m.; height 8 feet.
Tuesday, 6:39 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Tuesday, 7:01 p. m.; height 8.3 feet.

Party Trumpets Telling Voters Of Ides of May

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—The Ides of May see new heading-up of major and minor political calendars here this week looking to the midsummer climax of the presidential conventions, as Republican and Democratic trumpets serve clarion summons on party regulars to mount the Thomas E. Dewey and Franklin D. Roosevelt bandwagons in the respective camps.

The new highs of unanimity focusing these candidacies on the partisan horizons today find the Dewey vehicle a-bulge with what his supporters claim is now nearly three fourths of the 1,059 delegates who will do the Republican selecting at Chicago on June 26, taking in the full field of those elected or still to be.

This huge, unsought accrual has gone forward with a campaign management as unavowed in the field as is the New York Governor's own bid for 1944 preference, but the gesture that will put his candidacy definitively in the lists is expected to eventuate at a late-May meeting of the 93 New York Republican delegates.

The meeting will be summoned by the Republican State Chairman, Edwin F. Jaeckle, in response to wide sentiment in these quarters that the spectacular Dewey support at least behooves a standard-planting resolution from the home-state bloc.

Meanwhile, Oswald D. Heck, Speaker of the New York State Assembly and closely identified with Dewey organization affairs in New York, has a speaking engagement with the Texas Republican state convention where the Lone Star State 33-delegate roster will be written. Mr. Dewey himself is on the speakers' list for the thirty-sixth annual Governors' Conference at Hershey, Pa., on May 28.

As the New York Governor races ahead of his field to what Dewey forces are continuingly confident will be a first-ballot nomination, his rivals for place are engaged in last-minute sprints for place, leading with efforts of supporters of Gov. John W. Bricker to hold the situation to an open contest on the convention floor, while MacArthur National Associates Headquarters here is asserting that only Gen. Douglas MacArthur's personal appearance to veto the action will deter presentation of his name to the conclave, and the eastern drive behind the candidacy of Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen had formal New York opening today.

Continued determination to press the MacArthur candidacy over the General's declaration that he has not sought and would not accept nomination had week-end announcement by Ormsby McHarg, Chairman of the Associates, with offices at the Murray Hill Hotel, who said these forces were convinced that the MacArthur disavowal was made without full knowledge of the strong sentiment for his nomination. The MacArthur candidacy is the strongest the Republican Party can offer and the most feared by Roosevelt New Deal supporters, Mr. McHarg declared, charging that "sinister" elements were trying "to shunt it out of line."

MacArthur and Stassen

"The MacArthur National Associates are in perfect sympathy with the General's desire to return to the Philippines," he said. "In our opinion, the speediest way to get there is by way of the White House."

The Stassen "Information Center" is in suite 2,000 of the Hotel Commodore, with Victor H. Johnston, of the State of Minnesota Public Relations Staff, as eastern campaign manager of a candidacy which has less than 40 of the total number of delegates thus far pledged for the convention, but enjoys considerable bargaining status.

Coincidentally, the Communist Party is readying for a national convention here next week end with reaffirmation of its decision to function as a political "anonymity" in the campaign as supporters of a Roosevelt fourth term and a "Victory Congress."

Preliminary to the Communist sessions was the party's annual state meeting yesterday which accepted the recommendation of Earl Browder, National Secretary, that the party change its name and "cease functioning as a political group," and at which Israel Amter, State Chairman, keynoted the party stand by asserting that, rather than put up candidates of their own, Communists were agreed upon a merger with the pro-Roosevelt forces as "the surest means of bringing together all forces for winning the war," rather than attempting to put up their own candidates.

Amter Criticizes Dewey

The Amter speech was a lengthy attack on the Dewey candidacy for a record which "clearly shows his ethical and moral unfitness, his intellectual inadequacy and his political irresponsibility"; as favoring a "limited alliance between the United States and Great Britain" over the "broad concept" for United Nations collaboration, and for pretensions in seeking to invest the Republican conference at Mackinac Island with initiation of present United States foreign policy.

The Communists have lost their accredited place on the New York State ballot having failed to register the requisite number of votes to maintain this status, but Mr. Amter reported new national membership rolls of 20,000, half of which were New Yorkers, he said.

In the minor party field also, the onetime Right Wing leadership of the American Labor Party now seceded from that organization over the Communist issue, likewise will convene next week end to organize its new political party under Liberal and Labor Committee auspices, with United States Senator Robert F. Wagner and New York City Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick heading the speakers.

The "depoliticalizing" Communist move has been denounced by the Liberal and Labor Committee with the charge that the Communists have chosen the newly reorganized A. L. P. as a front for their latter-day fusion. The Committee was denounced in turn by Mr. Amter yesterday as pretending to support President Roosevelt, but in fact enlisted in spreading confusion among liberal and independent voting elements.

Far From Smoke of Battle

Associated Press

Army Ace Visits Home Folks

Back from a second assignment to the Southwest Pacific, where he shot down his twenty-seventh Japanese plane, Maj. Richard I. Bong (right) of Poplar, Wis., is shown with Miss Marjorie Vattendahl of Superior, Wis., who greeted him on his arrival in Chicago from Washington.

Woman Groups Want Action On United Nations Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—Warning that "the war may be followed by chaos unless a world organization is ready and in working order," a concerted nation-wide campaign to mobilize public opinion in support of immedate formation of a United Nations Council was made public here today by the Woman's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace.

Twenty-one leading national organizations, representing a total membership of more than 5,000,000 men and women, have indorsed the movement, it was announced at the national headquarters of the organization, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is Honorary Chairman.

Among the organizations to rally behind the drive, scheduled to open on May 18, which has been designated "United Nations Council Day," are men and women's groups favoring international collaboration, women's clubs, Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish groups and educational and labor organizations. Their members will make their wishes known through the actions of local groups and public statements.

Individuals are being urged to send letters to the President, the Secretary of State, and Senators and Representatives asking for a United National Council to be set up immediately.

"We believe that the United Nations cannot hastily improvise a lasting peace at a conference after the war," Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, National Chairman of the Woman's Action Committee, declared. "The start must be made now, with all the United Nations, large and small, joining in the planning.

"United Nations unity must be retained and strengthened. Today we are united in the common job of winning the war. That unity must be firmly welded by permanent machinery to preserve the peace."

Following are the national organizations which have already indorsed the joint statement calling for the creation of a United Nations Council now: American Association of University Women, American Committee-Pan Pacific Women's Association, Central Conference of American Rabbis, Church Peace Union, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches of the U. S. A., Federal Union, Inc., Girls' Friendly Society, U. S. A.; Institute of International Education, Joint Council for International Co-operation, National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, Ntaional Council of Jewish Women, National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National Women's Trade Union League, United Council of Church Women, United Nations Association, Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace, Women's Division—American Jewish Congress, World Government Association, National Board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Pacific Seaports Clear Decks for War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Coast

The major seaports of this coast are clearing their decks for a climactic engagement, almost as a battle fleet does, and aligning themselves in most advantageous array for offensive fighting. The plans of action for these great shorebound "mother ships" of the Pacific Fleet are being laid out by the new office of Pacific Coast Co-ordinator of Naval Logistics, Vice-Admiral John W. Greenslade.

Water fronts are crowded, shore facilities, shipping, and railroads are apparently operating at near capacity—and still the peak of effort lies ahead. The Co-ordinator says so.

Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet; Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander of the Pacific Fleet; and Admiral William L. Halsey, Jr., whose new assignment in the Pacific area has not been announced, held conference in San Francisco recently. Similar meetings in the past have been preliminary to great events along the Pacific fighting perimeter, and all indications point to new actions soon on an increasing scale.

The three ranking Admirals are known and proved advocates of a Pacific war plan which will carry the conflict always to the limit in the direction of Japan, even while the great assault on Hitlerdom is in progress.

There is no popular talk as yet of "J day" meaning Japan day—but plenty of discussion of a possible Truk day, Guam day, Marianas day, or even Philippines day; day of invasion, that is.

The combat Admirals who conferred with their Chief and left again for their fleet bases, said nothing for publication about their plans. Ostensibly, Admiral Nimitz came to the mainland to receive a second Distinguished Service Medal. Admiral King conferred the award, and Admiral Halsey looked on. But the presentation required only a few moments. The Admirals might wish to have the head men of the Japanese Navy think they made their long trips during wartime for presentation of a medal.

Just as his colleagues from Washington and the Pacific closed their very private conference, Admiral Greenslade, recently retired as Commander of the 12th Naval District and Western Sea Frontier, told newsmen something of the outlook from his new post as Co-ordinator of Naval Logistics.

"We worry a little too much about the West Coast carrying the whole load of war in the Pacific," he said. "The East Coast and other parts of the nation will be able to divert more and more of their war effort toward Japan as the situation in Europe simmers down." His tone rather than his words indicated the thought that the simmering process might begin soon.

Thus, again, he gave answer to suppositions that this Coast will be in the midst of war with Japan when the Atlantic Coast is rushing back into the activities of peace.

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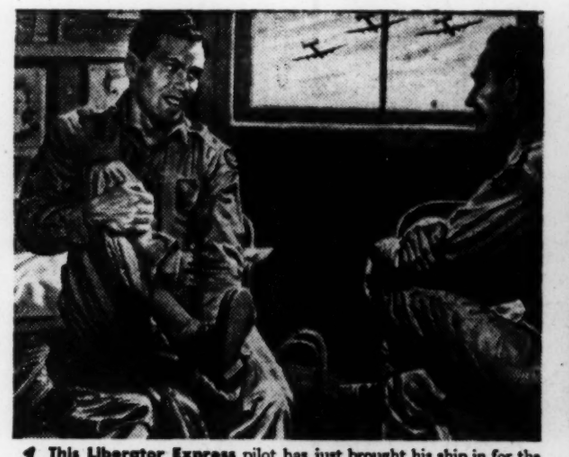
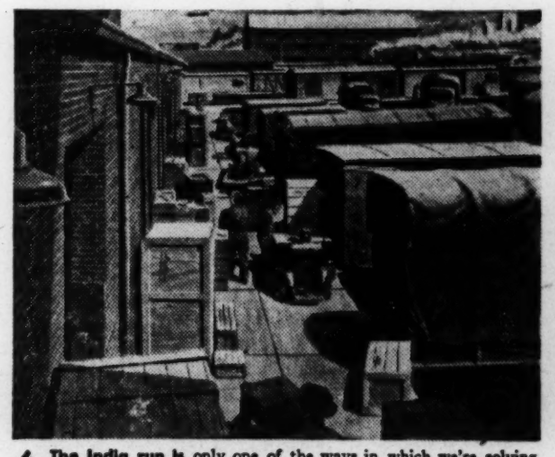


1. This Liberator Express pilot has just brought his ship in for the Air Service Command—the end of a round-trip run on the longest air-freight haul in the world . . . from India, 14,000 miles away, to Patterson Field, outside Dayton, Ohio.

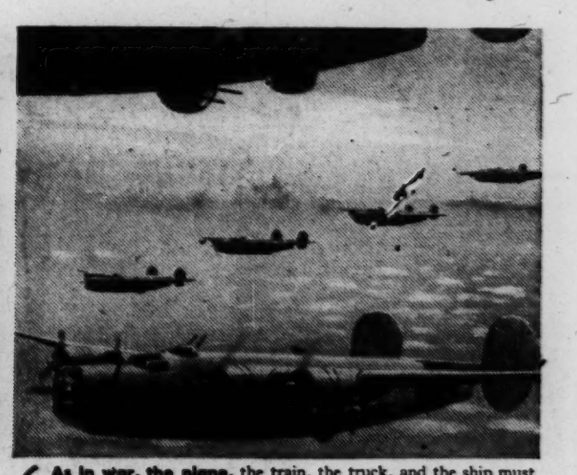
2. Day in, day out, the huge Liberator Express transport planes make the flight to the very fringe of Jap-held Burma and back. The boys who fly this shuttle run—in all kinds of weather—call it the 8-day "Pony Express,"—4 days out, 4 days back.

3. Each Liberator Express carries many tons of aircraft parts and supplies urgently needed by American airmen based halfway around the world . . . magnetos, fuel pumps, jungle kits, propellers, starters, aircraft engines, radios, and other vital accessories.



4. The India run is only one of the ways in which we're solving the problem of supply the world over. The furious tempo of Allied aerial warfare calls for miracles of transportation, not only by air, but over highway, by rail, and on the sea.

5. Supplies, brought by truck and train, are lowered into the holds of waiting ships. Often, part of the cargo consists of fighter planes which have been flown from factory to dock. Our transoceanic shipping is truly a bridge of supply to Victory.



6. As in war, the plane, the train, the truck, and the ship must team up together to help rebuild the peacetime world. But the plane will also have *another* role to fulfill: a postwar Air Force can well become our most effective means of ensuring a lasting peace.

No spot on earth is more than 60 hours' flying time from your local airport

From "Flying Jeeps" to Leviathans of the air — The planes shown below were all designed and developed by Consolidated Vultee. When peace comes, the company will be in a position to provide the postwar equivalent of such planes, from small, privately owned "air flivvers" to huge, transoceanic cargo-and-passenger planes.

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

San Diego, Calif. Vultee Field, Calif. Fairfield, Calif. Tucson, Ariz. Fort Worth, Texas New Orleans, La. Nashville, Tenn. Louisville, Ky. Wayne, Mich. Dearborn, Mich. Allentown, Pa. Elizabeth City, N. C. Miami, Fla.
Member, Aircraft War Production Council

LIBERATOR 4-engine bomber · *LIBERATOR EXPRESS transport* · *CORONADO patrol bomber* · *CATALINA patrol bomber* · *VENGEANCE dive bomber* · *VALIANT basic trainer* · *RELIANT navigational trainer* · *SENTINEL "Flying Jeep"*

Liberty Ship to Take Part In Maritime Day Program

Plans for making the Boston observance of National Maritime Day, May 22, one of the most outstanding in the country, were completed today at the final luncheon-meeting of the Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee, held at the Bostonian Hotel, operated as a residential club for merchant seamen by the United Seamen's Service.

A 10,000-ton Liberty ship, converted to a training ship for the United States Maritime Service, and known as the American Mariner, is to arrive at Boston in time to participate in the observance of the day, which is the anniversary of the sailing May 22, 1819 from Savannah, Ga., of the old Savannah for England, first vessel to cross the Atlantic having steam propulsion. Steam was used for only a part of the voyage, however.

Trainees Aboard

The American Mariner, with 250 trainees aboard, is to tie up at Central Wharf, foot of State Street, where the public will be admitted for inspection during afternoon and evening hours from May 21 to 25 inclusive. Commander John H. Masse of Boston is in command of the ship, upon which it is planned to sell War Bonds of the Fifth Loan.

Copley Square is to be the central "shore" point for much of the observance, with Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells, commander of the Boston Port of Embarkation, arranging an exhibition of a full-sized locomotive and cars to show how Americans are moving essential goods to and servicing their armies overseas, and how rapidly the cars can be "knocked down" for shipment elsewhere. The cars are to include two shop cars, a box car, a gondola and caboose. This exhibition is to remain a week or so for the benefit of the public at large.

Further exhibits at Copley Square are expected to include an illustration of how seamen abandon ship, with crew members going over the side to already lowered lifeboats and rafts.

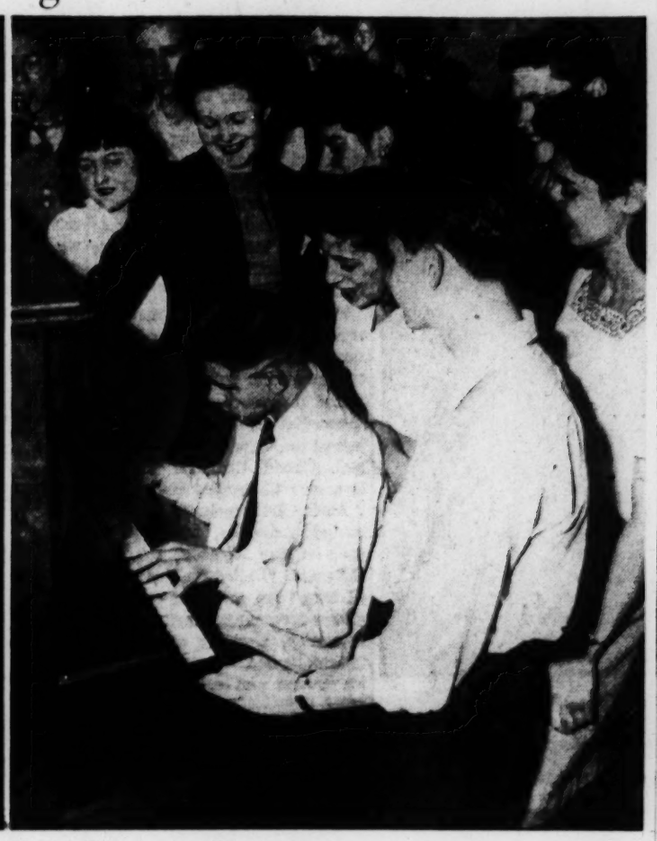
Dinner Planned

A banquet at the Copley Plaza Monday night, May 22 announced by Frank S. Davis, President of the Boston National Maritime Day Committee, is to be featured by the first public address in recent years by Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to Great Britain and former Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission. William K. Jackson, Chairman of the Governing Board of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is to act as toastmaster at the banquet. To date 900 tickets for the dinner have been sold.

Several other features are being prepared in observance of the day, including a parade and a battle of music between the Port of Boston Coast Guard band and the Boston Port of Embarkation band.

Maritime and civic organizations are co-operating in arranging the observance, including the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Advertising Club of Boston, Boston Marine Society, Boston Port Authority, Propeller Club of Boston, Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Maritime Association of the Chamber, Massachusetts Fisheries Association, United States Maritime Service, Merchant Marine Veterans Association and others.

South End Teen-Agers Have Own Canteen



By a Staff Photographer

Weekly South Bay Union Dances Are Big Attraction

Every Wednesday night the young boys and girls of the "South Bay" section of Boston run their own dance and soft-drinks bar, where they can indulge in all the "jive" they want from 8 to 11:30 to music from a juke box. There is a piano, too, which takes a terrific beating now and then but is standing up well according to latest reports. The two dancers are Dorothy Sheehan and John Zakarian. Many of the young people of this district have been coming to South Bay Union since they entered the nursery school at 3½ years. The dances for the older group have been going on since last October.

General Gardner Takes Over Northeastern Sector

War Activities of New England

Maj. Gen. Fulton Q. C. Gardner assumed command of the northeastern sector, Eastern Defense Command, today with his headquarters in Boston. General Gardner's appointment was announced by Lieut. Gen. George Grunert, Commanding General of the Eastern Defense Command.

General Gardner will supervise Army coastal operations in New England and Eastern Long Island. Maj. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood, Commander of this sector since May, 1942, is leaving to take an important assignment in the War Department. General Gardner comes here after being in command of the anti-aircraft defenses of the Pacific Coast.

Shea Honored

Honoring late Commander John J. Shea of Arlington—lost when the aircraft carrier U. S. S. Wasp was torpedoed by the Japanese in the Pacific in September, 1942—a destroyer will be launched at the Staten Island shipyard on May 20, the Navy announced today. Mrs. Shea will sponsor the ship. Little "Jackie" Shea, small son of the Navy hero, will accompany her.

Mother's Day Awards

With three sons in the armed forces of the nation, Mrs. Marie O'Connell Murray of Brockton received the Mother's Day award and citation as "Massachusetts Mother of 1944" at ceremonies on Boston Common yesterday. Mayor Tobin presented her to the assembly of about 3,000 persons, who heard her brief message to all mothers: "Keep the faith, pray for a just peace, square your shoulders and assume the mantle of courage."

Sergt. Edyth R. Logan of West Medford, a member of the Women's Army Corps, was honored by Boston newsboys as "the typical American mother in the armed forces" at Mother's Day exercises at the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, Boston, yesterday. Sergeant Logan is serving with the recruiting and induction branch of the First Service Command. At these exercises Kenneth Floyd, a South Boston schoolboy, received the first prize in the Mother's Day essay contest.

Women Needed

Unabated need for women to serve in the WAVES continues, regardless of recent changes in the selective service requirements for men, the Office of Naval Procurement in Boston stated today. The nation will soon have as many Naval craft as it had Navy personnel prior to the period of expansion, the office states, adding that thousands of men now held on shore duty could be released to man these expanding fleets if women could be found to take over their shore duty jobs.

Liberty Ship

Honoring a leading "trial skipper" a Liberty Ship will be named Joseph I. Kemp at a launching in South Portland tomorrow. Captain Kemp became a trial skipper at the Fore River yards in 1909. During his active period, the skipper piloted such craft as the liners Manhattan and Washington and the aircraft carriers Wasp and Lexington. He was Past President and permanent Secretary of the Boston Marine society. Mrs. Kemp will be the sponsor.

Summer Schedule

"Rise and shine" at Fort Devens came at 5:45 this morning when the summer time schedule went into effect. This allows a 15-minute advance in the breakfast and evening "chow."

Nurses in China

Second Lieut. Helen H. Riordan of Brockton was one of nine Army nurses who recently became the first such group to be stationed in a hospital in China. The War Department, in making this public, stated the nurses had been transferred from Assam, India, and would work with the native nurses now in China.

Mailed to Berlin

One Yank is sure where he'll be on election day next September. He is Sergeant Arthur E. Buckley of Portland, Maine. "Mail my absentee ballot to 45 Strassenburg Ave., Berlin, and I'll pick it up on my way through," the sergeant wrote Portland City Clerk A. Edwin Smith. The ballot will be mailed, said Clerk Smith, expressing the hope the Yankee sergeant will be there to use it.

Reunion Planned

Veterans of the old Fourth Division of World War I will hold a reunion in Boston next Saturday in the form of an Embarkation Day celebration. Ben Pollack, a veteran of the 13th Field Artillery, and Secretary of the association, calls attention to the fact that it was just about this time in 1918 the old Fourth embarked for a tour of duty that took it through the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Champagne Lorraine actions and ended up with the battle-hardened soldiers in the Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

Parent and Youth Co-operation Urged for Recreation in Maine

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 15—Youth scrutinized the problems of youth at a recreation conference here last week and decided that if parents were "more companionable their children wouldn't want to go out so much looking for outside recreation."

This reprimand to parents was made by a group of six representative High School pupils called upon by the Maine Office of Civilian Defense to share their views at a war conference on recreation. The pupils insisted that the parents have done a lot of talking, but have taken little action in meeting the demands of the younger generation for recreational pursuits.

"Parents have slipped up badly themselves," they stated. "Each community should have some sort of planned program to meet its specific needs. One of the first essentials is co-operation between the parents and youth."

Suiting action to words, the Conference passed a resolution urging the Governor and the Legislature to pass legislation making provisions in the present State law to permit the inclusion of a community recreation division or State Recreation Division. Another resolution urged State and local authorities to so plan new school construction that it will serve the recreational needs of the communities.

A third resolution called for the encouragement of the use of facilities and personnel of colleges, normal schools and public schools for the training of recreational leadership.

William McCaffery, representing the C. I. O. union at the South Portland shipyards, and Charles O. Dunton, Secretary of the Maine Federation of Labor, discussed labor's interest in recreation and the desire of leaders to co-operate in programs providing recreation for the large masses of people. A few days later the Maine Development Commission announced sporting camps were prepared to provide "resting places" for thousands of weary war workers.

Mother's Day

A unique Mother's Day observance took place at Blaine House yesterday afternoon. Replying to an invitation from Governor and Mrs. Sumner Sewell, hundreds of mothers of three or more sons or daughters in the armed forces were awarded citations for their contribution to the Nation. The list of women was compiled by the Women's War Savings Division of the War Finance Committee, of which Mrs. Lydia H. Berry is director.

Advisory Board

University of Maine trustees last week named a 13-member technology advisory committee representing Maine business and industry to promote close relationship between university research facilities and the needs of Maine industry. Action followed recommendations made at an industrial research conference held at the University in March.

Soldier Voting

Maine's soldier voting procedure set up at a recent special session of the legislature was rated the "simplest and most direct" in the nation last week by Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine. His appraisal followed investigation of reports reaching battle fronts that procedure was complicated and obsolete.

Senator Brewster said complaints were based on the old procedure prior to the special session, and Army officials have been informed of the new plan under which a soldier may obtain a ballot simply by sending a postcard request to the Secretary of State and may vote simply by filling out the ballot and returning it.

Bookies Declared Snag in War Work

By the Associated Press

Lynn, Mass., May 15

Declaring that "important war work is being interfered with by the activities of these bookies," Perley E. Chadwell, police chief of the River Works plant of the General Electric Company arrested Julian Haber today on charges of registering bets. Judge Ralph Reeve fined Mr. Haber $100 in the Lynn District Court.

Italian Army Group Now At Franklin Park

Volunteers from the defeated Italian Army are raising vegetables in Franklin Park, Boston, as part of the Victory Garden effort of the United States Army Port of Embarkation Authority, it was disclosed today.

Clad in American uniforms, bearing a shoulder patch of Italy, these men have been picked after a careful scrutiny by the Military Intelligence Section of the Army to form a Service Unit. Staffed by former Italian officers—under the direct command of American officers—these Italian service troops perform all sorts of maintenance work, including the production of vegetables from the former Franklin Park ground playground.

Thousands of American soldiers have been released for combat duty, replaced by these former prisoners of war, it was explained. While in Italy members of the service units volunteered in writing for any service except combat against the common enemy.

Friends and relatives of the noncombatant soldiers may visit them. Emphasis on the study of English is given in the educational courses which the Italians are given.

Dances at South Bay Union Run by Teen-Age Managers

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Teen-age boys and girls in at least one section of Boston's South End have learned this year as never before to work together as well as play together, and to respect each other's abilities. Credit for the improved relationships is said to be due chiefly to the dances the youngsters run every Wednesday night at South Bay Union.

These dances are part of the present trend toward wholesome entertainment for the restless teen-agers in the more crowded areas of the city, and they have been going on at this particular settlement house since last October. Admission is 25 cents, the dancing lasts from 8 to 11:30, and attendance is about 150 each week.

A committee of five boys and five girls is in charge and meets every Monday night to plan the following Wednesday's dance. The "planning" now means little more than deciding which members of the committee shall tend the door and which shall serve at the soft-drinks bar which fills one end of the dance hall.

The committee changes its entire personnel every three months, the new members being elected by the outgoing committee. Chairman of the next committee, already elected, will be a girl. Miss Marguerite V. Jenkins, head girls' and women's worker at South Bay, says this would have been quite impossible last October, when the boys would have said, "Say, listen, this is still a man's world."

Racial Barriers Fall

But now the boys and girls have more normal and less stand-offish relationships with each other, and workers at the Union say also that the children's relationships with their fathers and mothers is much better. The way one mother put it was: "You know Paul; I never knew where he went at night. He was a good boy; I knew he was a good boy; but I worried about him. He'd never tell me where he went; he'd always say, 'What do you care? I came home, didn't I?' But now he tells me about the dances at the Union because he knows I like him to be there."

The children of this section are mostly of Irish and Syrian origin, and Miss Jenkins says it has been quite remarkable, since the dances began, how well the two racial groups have been getting on together.

Miss Jenkins, a girl who herself grew up in the district, appointed the first committee from girls and boys whom she knew she could rely on. The first problem they tackled was the redecorating of the large second-floor hall they would use for dancing, and the smaller room adjoining which would serve as a lounge.

Painting Job Done

When the manpower shortage loomed, the boys and girls eagerly offered to do the painting, and one night they worked from 7 o'clock until midnight and completed the job. Then another night they scrubbed and waxed the floor.

The father of one of them, who knew the upholstering trade, helped with the upholstering of window seats. The Union had the bar built and paid for some attractive furniture for the lounge. Mothers made long monk's-cloth curtains for the windows.

The young people police their own dances and see that the rules of conduct and dress are strictly carried out. For instance, no one under 14 or over 19 is welcome. Boys may not come in dungarees nor girls in slacks. This point was the choice of the committee, not of the Union. Miss Jenkins put it up to them right at the first, and the decision was that it would make a "nicer" dance if the girls came in skirts, and that the least the boys could do was to come in something better than their work clothes.

There is free checking for coats and hats, and the Union pays two little boys to run the checkroom. It pays another to keep the juke-box going. A cardboard on the wall gives anyone who attends the dance an opportunity to choose next-week's records and make any other suggestions they want.

It is definitely an honor to be a member of the dance committee, and Miss Jenkins says there is a long waiting list of those who would like to be elected. Moreover, on Monday meeting-nights the committee is invariably accompanied by twice as many friends, and not infrequently the brief business session is followed by an impromptu dance. There is a soft-drinks manufacturer just down Harrison Avenue, who will send up a case of drinks at a moment's notice, and there's an ice company just around the corner.

On Sundays the committee is always taken on some kind of outing by Miss Jenkins. The thing they like to do most of all is go horseback riding, since Miss Jenkins first introduced them to it. Each girl on the committee can invite a boy friend and each boy a girl friend to these trips.

Varied Sorts of Trips

Sometimes they go bicycling, when anyone can invite as many guests as can furnish or obtain bikes. There have been trips aboard the Union's truck to the summer camp "Winning Farm" at Woburn, where the committee has had weenie roasts. The other day Miss Jenkins took them all to the movies to see "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." They hope to go to Nahant soon for a swimming party.

During Lent it seemed wise to omit the dances, although the children desperately wanted them continued. But Miss Jenkins said, "How would you like to try putting on a play." At first this got a cold reception, but she persuaded a friend of her's, a man who is a successful boys' worker in town and who is especially interested in dramatics, to come one night and talk with some of the boys. And now, on May 29, there will be a performance of a play about pirates, given with great enthusiasm and no little skill by the boys and girls of South Bay Union. Moreover, they think they'd like to try their hand at a musical show after this one is off their attention.

The Union is one of the agencies sharing in the Community Fund.

Frederick H. Tarr

Frederick H. Tarr, who passed on at his Rockport home on Saturday, was a former United States Attorney in Massachusetts and at one time a member of the Governor's Executive Council and of the House of Representatives.

Graduated from Amherst College and Harvard Law School, he taught school in Newburyport and Gloucester prior to entering law practice. Mr. Tarr was a director of the Gloucester National Bank, President of the Rockport National Bank, Trustee of the Addison Gilbert Hospital, and a member of the Selective Service Board.

Herbert W. Moses

Herbert W. Moses, who passed on in Boston yesterday, was before his retirement, head of the industrial relations department of the Boston Edison Company.

Graduated from Harvard in 1900, Mr. Moses joined the Chelsea Gas & Electric Company. He was associated with Thomas A. Edison and other leading figures in the early days of the industry. In 1912 he put on the first Electric Show in Boston at the Mechanics Building.

Russia Wants To Pay Back For Seed Gifts

Seedsmen in the United States probably will be rewarded for their generosity by gifts of new seed varieties from Russia, Soviet gratitude, says Dr. Hugh Cabot, Massachusetts Chairman of Russian War Relief, is expressed in a cablegram just received from Alexander Perevezentsev, senior agronomist of the Moscow Soviet.

Highly satisfactory results, he reports, have been obtained from gifts of American vegetable seed planted last year in Moscow Victory Gardens. He adds that 40 per cent of the seed sown in the Moscow area last year came from Russian War Relief, and, "We will try to make some return." A number of experimental stations and individuals are interested in American seeds. They will continue working on them this spring and expect by crop breeding and selection to obtain new varieties.

Since Jan. 1, 1943, more than 4,400,000 pounds of vegetables and field seed have been shipped to Russian War Relief, to meet a desperate need in Russia. Of this more than 700,000 pounds of vegetable seed and 2,231,161 pounds of field seed represented direct gifts from American seedsmen and farmers. The purchase of the rest was made possible by contributions to the national war fund.

Son of Navy Secretary Heads Group at Academy

EXETER, N. H., May 15 (AP)—Michael V. Forrestal, son of Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, was elected Chairman of the New England Interscholastic Association of Politics and Government at Phillips Exeter Academy yesterday.

Executive Committee members chosen at conclusion of a two-day conference included: James Blant, Hope High School, Providence, R. I.; Lawrence Barss, Phillips Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.; James Ryan, Roxbury Latin School, Boston, Mass.; James Donner, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and Miss Charlotte Horwood, Winsor School, Boston.

OPA Eases 'Political Activity' Rule On Personnel of Local Ration Boards

Ration-board members in Massachusetts may now engage in "political activity" provided this activity does not include competing with one or more other candidates for the office involved. Relaxing the stringent regulations on this point, Eldon C. Shoup, New England Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, has added the following to the directive:

"Whenever a candidate for a municipal office has no formal opposition, either for nomination or for election to such office, the regional administrator, upon presentation of the facts, may make a determination that such a candidate may not be regarded by this agency as being engaged in political activity."

The change, it is understood, will mean that many minor office holders, such as town meeting members, school committeemen, library trustees, and the like will still be able to serve on the Local War Price and Rationing Board.

Mr. Shoup said, "A large segment of the public feel that some minor town offices give no opportunity for political activity and that it is a little far-fetched to say that any of these are engaged in enough public activity to hurt their usefulness on a ration board. Therefore, I appointed a special advisory committee to review this entire matter and to make recommendations for the future."

The committee includes: William E. Hale, OPA board operations executive for Massachusetts, Chairman; F. Civille Pray, Amherst Selectman; Willis D. McLean, Walpole Selectman; Royal F. Curley, Hudson Selectman; Harry J. O'Reilly, Arlington Selectman; Charles J. Murphy, Somerville ration board member; and Charles M. Stoddard of the Greenfield board.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, through T8, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

No more red stamps will be validated until June 4.

Cooking fats and oils, and all meats, except beef steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through Q8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Next series of five stamps will be validated June 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Aug. 31. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Silver Jubilee At B. U. on May 20

Observance of the 25th anniversary of the founding of Boston University's College of Practical Arts and Letters, the first department in the University which was designed for the education of girls only, is being planned by the alumnae for Saturday, May 20, preceding the University's Baccalaureate services on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Charles A. Tierney, of Arlington, President of the Alumnae Association, is heading a committee of graduates in charge of completing arrangements for the Silver Jubilee.

The climax of the all-day celebration will be the reception for the faculty and the formal dinner at Hotel Statler on Saturday evening. Three members of the college faculty which began with the Boston University College of Practical Arts and Letters a quarter of a century ago are expected as special guests for the reception and dinner. They will be Prof. Walter H. Mechler, head of the Commercial Department, Hunter College, New York City; Prof. William Lee Corbin, formerly Chairman of the English Department, now with the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., and Prof. George Coffman, head of the English Department of the University of North Carolina.

Recipient of Silver Star

Official Coast Guard

Belmont Captain Gets Citation

Vice-Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, pins Silver Star Medal on breast of Capt. Harold Peterson of Belmont for gallantry and intrepidity in action against the Japanese. The award was made by Vice-Admiral T. C. Kinkaid, Commander of the Seventh Fleet, in the name of President Roosevelt. The citation praised Captain Peterson for his "leadership and courage" in leading a task unit to an invasion beach under enemy aircraft attack. Rear Admiral P. B. Eaton is shown in the background.

'That's Good Material'

Clothes for Their British Wives

British seamen who find themselves and their families short of clothing these days register uninhibited glee over the gifts of clothing for their wives and children from Miss Catherine Perry of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society. The affiliated woman's society has been collecting and distributing garments and shoes for several months, and is in need of more wearable articles. Address of the Society is 287 Hanover Street, Boston, and packages may be sent "collect" if preferred.

Rare Paintings on Exhibition at Williamstown—Drama in Wartime

Boston Art Museum Canvases Taken From War Concealment

By Dorothy Adlow

Williamstown, Mass.

Twenty-one pictures, on loan from the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, will be exhibited through May 28 at the Lawrence Art Museum at Williams College. These are the choicest and rarest specimens in the department of painting. They make a public appearance in Williamstown after many months there in bomb storage.

Secretly the Museum treasures were transported there in the early days of the war. Williams co-operated generously in hiding the pictures in carefully prepared storage. There was proper air conditioning and hourly inspection. The utmost effort was made to safeguard the irreplaceable treasures.

With prospects of aerial bombardment diminishing, museums are getting back their possessions, and we in Boston may expect to see our favorites once again in forthcoming months. A very appropriate way to say "Thank you" to Williams was to lend it our best. The College is elated with this opportunity to display such a selection of works by the great masters.

Those who live in the city cannot appreciate the thrill of townsfolk who see a great Rubens composition for the first time; or the rapture of students of art history beholding a superb specimen of the master's handiwork when they have become familiar with him through photographs and lantern slides.

"The Head of Cyrus Brought to Queen Tomyris" is a vast composition of the Flemish master, arranged with dramatic impact and embellished richly with sumptuous costumes, jewels and plumes. Such amazing characterization, such grace of gesture, rhythmic flow, sparkle! Rubens attended authoritatively to so many considerations, space, form, atmosphere, to texture, and light. He seems to have been indefatigable, and insatiable, enriching and elaborating beyond the demands of the subject. Among the attendants of the Queen is a blonde woman of dazzling beauty, stylishly dressed, of fine bearing and opulent contour. For Rubens she was the embodiment of the utmost beauty in woman.

It is interesting to compare her with the exquisite young woman in Renoir's "The Ball at Bougival," painted in 1883. The Frenchman was an artistic lineal descendant of Rubens, but he lived in another epoch and he "captured the epical in the commonplace." This lovely moment is imbued with the freshness of youth, and the fragrance of springtime. Renoir was a happy man; he loved people, especially young people, and he painted them in captivating moments—dancing, playing the piano, gathering flowers. The costume of this young woman is not as luxuriant as those of the Rubens ladies, but in color and texture it is like the pale pink petal of a rose.

"Where do we come from? Where are we? Where are we going?" is called the masterpiece of Paul Gauguin. This is another large composition in which his favorite theme of Tahiti fills out the generous spaces in rich color and flowing configuration. This was the world for which Gauguin abandoned the Paris of Renoir. Gauguin was responsive to the unusual and spectacular in these remote reaches, and he made a point of accentuating the primitive features, the enhancing costumes, the luxuriant tropical flowers and plants. Compared with the Rubens, the forms will seem collapsed and stylized, the details crude, the colors flat and generalized. This is a specimen of cultivated primitivism which we, today, find very pleasing.

"Roulin," by Vincent van Gogh, competes in vividness of hue, but the portrait is imbued with a personal affection which van Gogh felt for this Arlesian postman who had befriended him. Van Gogh showed his gratitude by making him look like a general, sharpening the blue tonality of the uniform and heightening the shine of the brass buttons and gold braid.

Our museum is rich in fine portraits. There are likenesses by masters who possessed the highest skill in representation of outward traits; and masters whose great significance lay in the ability to transcend surface and visualize the intangible and elusive traits of human character.

Rembrandt's "Evangelist" was a painting of the later, ripened years. The pigment is thick and is applied in the thriftiest manner, the strokes seem to be weighted with the significance in thought and feeling.

In the "Fray Felix Hortensio Palavicino" there is also that probing quality of inwardness. El Greco was a visionary, an artist who remolded the factual to give freer expression to the impalpable. The facial features are peculiarly evasive when we try to describe their shape. The pallor and tenuousness are telling, suitable contrast with the glowing black eyes and the febrile lips. This portrait was a great favorite, we are told, of John Singer Sargent, and when Sir Augustus John visited Boston, several years ago, he sat in rapt silence before this painting.

Other works on loan at the Lawrence Museum are Velazquez' "Don Baltazar Carlos and the Dwarf," Poussin's "Mars and Venus," Watteau's "La Perspective," Manet's "Street Singer," and canvases by Anthony Van Dyck, Eugène Delacroix, Franz Hals, Claude Monet, Honoré Daumier, Edgar Degas, and Camille Pissarro.

Tonight at the Pops

March, "Oxford Street" .... Coates
Prelude to "Hansel and Gretel" .... Humperdinck
Largo from "Xerxes" .... Handel
"Pomp and Circumstance" March Elgar
"Vienna Blood" Waltzes .... Strauss
Overture "1812" .... Tchaikovsky
Emanuel College Glee Club
Emma Ecker, Conductor
"In the Boat" .... Grieg
"Let All Things Now Living" .... Welsh Melody
"When Johnny Comes Marching Home" .... Arr. Mead
"Alma Mater"
"Oklahoma!" Selection .... Rodgers
"Jealousy" Gypsy Tango .... Gade
"Thunder and Lightning" Polka Strauss
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Markova-Dolin for Revue

Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin, Ballet Theater stars, will appear in Billy Rose's revue, "The Seven Lively Arts," next fall. George S. Kaufman will direct and is said to be writing most of the material for the show. Hassard Short will stage and light the production. There will be a tryout in Philadelphia in September and a Broadway opening in October at the Ziegfeld Theater.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.3 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News and commentary. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—8:10 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Trawlers." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's New Revue. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—The American Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes: Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

5:00 p. m.—News; Memorable Music.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m.—to 11 p. m., same as WBZ.
11:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Telegraphic Report; Braves-Cincinnati Reds.
5:15 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—Yankee Network News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest; Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—To midnight, same as WNAC.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

El Greco Canvas in Williamstown

Portrait of Fray Felix Hortensio Palavicino, which has been taken from its wartime shelter in Williamstown and is now in the loan exhibition at Williams College.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, 270 Dartmouth Street—Paintings and sculpture by members of the Boston Art Club, Boston Water Color Society, Copley Society, Guild of Boston Artists, Institute of Modern Art. Through May 20.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Wiggin Print Collection: Prints by Alfred Hutty. Through May.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Historical prints. Through May 19.

Common Man's Art Gallery, Leverett Street—Exhibition of paintings by David Burliuk. Through May 27.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Water colors, pastels, and drawings by French artists. Through June 17.

Holmans Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Lithographs of Nantucket by Ruth Haviland Sutton.

Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street — Twentieth - century prints. Through July 29.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street—Exhibition and sale of fine leather work. Through May 27. Daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Sundays.

Stuart Art Gallery, 455 Stuart Street—Exhibition of modern artists.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Oils and water color paintings by Alexander Bower, A. N. A.; flower paintings by Bernice Breck. Through May 27.

Museum of Art, Harvard University—"Etchings by Rembrandt": "Washington, Franklin, Lafayette." Through May 28.

Museum of Fine Arts—Recent accessions including paintings by Rubens, Tintoretto, Millet, Claude Lorrain, Copley, Studio of Lely; annual exhibition of the Museum Drawing Classes for Boys and Girls: May 11 to 25. Water colors by William Blake. Through June. Museum hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily; 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. Sundays. Closed Mondays.

Outside Boston

Maine

Waterville: Colby College — Exhibition of Maine Art. Through May 31.

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Drawings by men and women with the Armed Forces. "Souls in Agony," war paintings by Julio de Diego, paintings by Alfred H. Maurer.

Concord: Concord Art Association—Spring exhibition of crayon drawings by Alexandre Iacovleff; lithographs by Stow Wendenroth. Open Saturdays and Sundays from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum — Original drawings "Terry and the Pirates," and "Male Call" from U. S. Army Newspapers, by Milton Caniff. Through May.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Exhibition of pictures by American artists called "The Eight." Through May 24.

Rhode Island

Providence: Providence Art Club—48th Annual Exhibition of the Providence Water Color Club. Through May 21.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Oils by A. J. Bogdanove; oils and prints by Cadwallader, Washburn; oils by Florence Waterbury; bronzes by Herbert Haseltine. Through May.

Advance Found in Plays Since Days of World War I

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Much that is commendable in drama is to be found in the present wartime theater in the United States as compared with the period of the first World War, according to John Gassner, speaking in the lecture course offered at the Theater Workshop.

For one thing, he explained, the present war is not treated in the theater as a "slap-happy" adventure, as was the war of 1914-18. There were no plays put on in New York during those four years comparable to the dramas that the present war has inspired. Now there is evident a desire to discuss the meanings, causes, and consequences of the conflict.

Mr. Gassner cited Maxwell Anderson's "The Eve of St. Mark." This tells of a lad who becomes a soldier and thereby has to put aside the kind of life he had looked forward to. The boy eventually comes to realize that this is a people's war, and that it must be fought to a finish, though that means forgoing all his personal hopes and desires.

The drama of the present war, Mr. Gassner went on in effect, is characterized by a tendency to treat heroism informally, with no great amount of flag-waving. This was to be noticed in Mr. Anderson's second play about the present war, "Storm Operation," with its accent upon human values rather than on Army caste distinctions, and in "Winged Victory." "Winter Soldiers," produced by one of the off-Broadway groups in 1942, had a quality of international understanding, though it did not promise success with uptown theater audiences.

Always the problem on Broadway is: will the play have some quality that will send its audience away with the feeling of having been either enlightened or entertained. When playgoers do not have this feeling strongly a commercial theater offering is not likely to succeed. The audience must leave the playhouse in no uncertain mood. Mr. Gassner cited "The Russian People" and "Counterattack" as worthy plays that somehow missed winning their New York audiences completely.

"Watch on the Rhine" and "The Searching Wind" were successful, he felt, because the author, Lillian Hellman, imparted to her plays a strong feeling that communicated itself to the audience. The latter play derives power from its unmincing arraingment of appeasement as a primary cause of the war and as an impulse that still must be fought if there is to be any hope of lasting peace.

"You Can't Do That to Svoboda" missed success, Mr. Gassner felt, because the reaction of the central character was too personal, and so had too little meaning to those who had not shared his background.

"Decision" is successful because there is no mistaking its message. The author, Edward Chodorov, makes up in conviction what he may lack in slick dramatic technique. There is conviction in "Tomorrow the World," too, with its positive proposition that the results of the Nazi teaching must be faced. "Jacobowski and the Colonel" sets forth a condition that must be taken into account after the war, as well as now, by those who are trying to reconcile the aristocratic and democratic impulses.

In general, Mr. Gassner felt, the chief weakness of the contemporary theater in dealing with serious themes is an undramatic temperateness on the part of the playwrights, their disinclination to risk being ridiculous or melodramatic. He would like to see more evidence of daring, and disregard of the possible charge of adopting melodramatic clichés. After all, it is not the cliché in itself that is reprehensible, but the possible use of it as a mere pattern for the production of theatrical excitement. When used simply as carrier for a sincere idea, a cliché is not to be condemned per se. "Hamlet" was once ridiculed as a melodramatic hodgepodge, yet the play has lived because of its content of human thought and emotional experience. It is the content, then, not the form only, that need examination, and where a commendable content is to be discovered there is reason to be less severe in discussing a "well-made play."

Mr. Gassner believes there are signs of the stirring of a new movement in the theater, one that will more generally express the impulses of the times. There were solid artistic achievements in the theater between 1919 and 1929, when Eugene O'Neill emerged and the Theater Guild established itself; and the work of the Group Theater and related movements seeking closer touch with contemporary life in the decade 1929-39. The new movement for a theater of contemporary action will gain force from the experiences and accomplishments of both these decades, he declared. E. C. S.

La Meri to Resume

At the conclusion of the ballet season May 21, La Meri and the Natya Dancers, with a company of eight, will resume performances of Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake" in the Indic dance idiom, and Falla's "El Amor Brujo" following certain suggestions of the composer, at the Ethnologic Dance Center, New York, on the following dates: May 23, 25, 30 and June 1, evenings at 9; and May 27 and June 3, afternoons at 3.

Columbia has purchased the film rights to "Jacobowsky and the Colonel."

Donna Reed

In "See Here, Private Hargrove," at State and Orpheum.

Saroyan Play at Tufts

"Jim Dandy," an unpublished play by William Saroyan which has been presented only in little theaters and colleges, will be given its Greater Boston premiere by Pen, Paint, and Pretzels at the Jackson Gymnasium, Tufts College, May 24, 25, and 26.

Vaudeville 'Cavalcade'

Universal will make a cavalcade of vaudeville, to be called "Bowery to Broadway," with a cast including Susanna Foster, Turhan Bey, Andy Devine, and Frank McHugh. Maria Montez will have a "guest role."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York: 590 WEEI, 660 WEAF, 710 WOR, 770 WJZ, 850 WHDH, 880 WABC, 950 WORL, 1030 WBZ, 1150 WCOP, 1260 WNAC, 1510 WMEX.

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Telegraphic reports of	Sports program
3:15	Music; Talk	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Boston Braves-Cincin-	News service
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	Dramatic sketch; Jew-	Pepper Young's Family	nati Reds baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Victory Gardens	ish Philanthropies; Or.	"Right to Happiness"	game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Telegraphic reports of	News; Art Jarret's Or.
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Boston Braves-Cincin-	Ink Spots: Songs
4:30	"A Good Parent"	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	nati Reds baseball	Guy Lombardo's Orch
4:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	'Widder Brown': sketch	game	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; 'Victory Garden'
5:15	lies: Ev. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"We Love and Learn"	Musical Roundup	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Arthur Godfrey	"Jack Armstrong": sk	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Godfrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	L. Murray's Music	News Highlights	K. Ivers: Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 **J Harsch**	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show:	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	**Ed. Sullivan Inter.**	music; drama	News of the World	Terry's Tunes	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	"Blondie": sketch.	**"The Lone Ranger":**	**Embarkation Port Band**	'The Army Air Forces':	Men Make the Navy
7:45	"Blondie": sketch.	**western dramatization**	John Barry, news	Lt. Wm. Holden, m. c.	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": inter.	Paul Neilson, news	**Cavalcade of America:**	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	"Vox Pop": inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	**John Garfield; drama**	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Paul Mann's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90s Revue":	"Blind Date": Arlene	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	"Sherlock Holmes": dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45	Music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	**Howard Barlow, cond.**	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Civil Service Reports
9:00	**Theater: George**	"Counterspy": drama	**Alec Templeton, pianist;**	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Mo-**
9:15	**Raft; Raymond**	"Counterspy": drama	**Donald Voorhees' Orch.**	"Return of Nick Carter"	**zart: Divertimento in**
9:30	**Massey; 'Action in**	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	**"Information Please":**	Paul Winchell; J. Ma-	**E Flat major**
9:45	**North Atlantic'**	Dance orch.; Drama	**Clifton Fadiman, mc**	honey; I. Carpenter; or.	**Classical Album**
10:00	**Guild: Bob Crosby;**	**Raymond Gram Swing.**	**Josephine Antoine;**	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	**Priorities Parade**	**"Top of the Evening"**	**Rheinhold Schmidt; or.**	"Mysterious Traveler":	Boston Conservatory
10:30	Showtime: Variety	"The Symphonette": M.	"Dr. I. Q.": Quiz show;	with Maurice Tarplin	Buddy Clark, songs
10:45	Johnny Morgan	Piastro, conductor	Jimmy McClain, m. c.	Music; Weather	Art Kassel's Orchestra
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Freddie Martin's Orch
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Vincent Lopez' Orch	Weather: Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Red Nichols' Orch
11:30	Tony Pastor's Or	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Count Basie's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Tony Pastor's Or	Hawaiian music; News	Music You Want	Count Basie's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical program	News; Dress Parade	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; C'wb'y music	News report	Musical pgm; Weather	News comments	
7:30	Music; Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	"Happy Hank": songs	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	The King's Men	Herb Lewis; "Salute"	ship Service
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore: Music	Church in the Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean	"The Breakfast Club"	"Mary Foster": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Across Caribbean	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00	Valiant Lady	"Sweet River": drama	Lora Lawton: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Dramatic sketch
10:15	Kitty Foyle	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman
10:30	"Open Door": sk.	Fishermen's program	"Help Mate": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Organ recital
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	Yankee House Party	Music for You
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: Talk	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister": sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Talk; Music Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	'Life Beautiful': sk	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	'Ma Perkins': sk.	"Danny Cavanaugh"	kov's Orch.; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Treasury Salute
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Danny Cavanaugh"	Carl Caruso, news	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Curtain Time with
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's program	"Luncheon With Salvy"	American Woman's Jury	Marguerite Porter
2:00	Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Milady"	"Guiding Light": dr.	Cedric Foster, news	"Gardenias for You"
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food talk	"Today's Children": dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Dance Lineup"; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	Ladies, Be Seated	"Light of the World"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk	Ladies, Be Seated	Hymn recital	Patterns in Rhythm	News; Music
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Sports program
3:15	Mr. Jones; Music	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Browns baseball game	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch; orch.	'Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Army Information	WHDH Studio Orchestra	'Right to Happiness': sk	Browns baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	News; Tony Pastor's Or.
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Browns baseball game	Ella Fitzgerald, songs
4:30	"Books & Victory"	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Browns baseball game	Alvino Rey's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	E. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"We Love and Learn"	Musical Roundup	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	'American Women'	'Capt. Midnight': sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner dance
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Review; Music	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30	Musical show	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; Songs	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 **J Harsch**	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	'Let Yourself Go': com-	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	edy; Milton Berle, mc.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30	American Melody	"The Symphonette,' with	**Ronald Colman; drama,**	"Confidentially Yours"	Roundtable Discussion:
7:45	Hour: songs; or.	M. Piastro, conductor	**"Blithe Spirit"**	"Strings With Wings"	"Winning the Peace"
8:00	'Big Town': drama	Paul Neilson, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	'Big Town': drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardiner;	"A Date With Judy"	'Pick & Pat Time': Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	comedy; or.; News	Ann Rutherford; guest	"A Date With Judy"	Small; Vincent Lopez	Tax program
9:00	Burns and Allen;	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater": dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15	Lawrence Tibbett	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater": dr.	'Return of Nick Carter'	"Music Hour"
9:30	Morton Gould-Alec	Frankie Master's Or.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	**American Forum of Air:**	"Music Hour"
9:45	Templeton Show	Dance orchestra; Drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	**"Government Seizure**	"Music Hour"
10:00	**Norman Corwin dr.:**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Bob Hope Variety Show	**of Business"**	News service
10:15	**"New York"**	Gaslight Harmonies	Bob Hope Variety Show	Treasury Star Parade	"This Is France"
10:30	**Rep. Harry Jeffrey**	Symphonic Gems	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Jan Savitt's Orch.
10:45	**J. Fagginger-Auer.**	Symphonic Gems	Red Skelton and Co.	Music; Weather	Bea Wain, songs
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Claude Thornhill's Or.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	**Seven Seas: music**	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
11:30	Romance; drama	**Koussevitzky Receives**	Music You Want	**"Sinfonietta": Alfred**	Day's End: music
11:45	Romance; drama	**Am Composers' Tribute**	Music You Want	**Wallenstein, cond.**	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Career Angel," by Gerard M. Murray. Featuring Glenn Anders and Whitford Kane. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Jane Eyre," Joan Fontaine, Orson Welles. 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. "Uncensored," Phyllis Clavert, Eric Portman. 1:55, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"Lady Let's Dance," James Ellison. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "Man From Down Under," Charles Laughton. 1:15, 4:35, 7:55.

Kenmore—"His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter. 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8:06. "Follow the Boys," George Raft, Vera Zorina. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9.25.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:55 a. m., 12:45, 3:25, 6:10, 9:10.

Metropolitan—"The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey, Donald Crisp. 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol, Anne Rooney. 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:30.

Modern—"Navy Way," Robert Lowery, Jean Parker. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45.

Orpheum—"See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:45, 10. "The Whistler," Richard Dix. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—"Lady Let's Dance," James Ellison. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "Man From Down Under," Charles Laughton. 9:40 a. m., 1, 4:20, 7:40.

RKO-Boston—"The Falcon Out West," Tom Conway. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 7:40, 10. Stage Show: 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:05.

Scollay—Buffalo Bill," Maureen O'Hara, Joel McCrea. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Jane Rhodes. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:15.

State—"See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. "The Whistler," Richard Dix. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

South Station Theater—"Russia's Foreign Policy," "Ballet Russe," John Nesbit present "Women in the House," "Speaking of Animals," "A Grantland Rice Sportlight," "Defective Detective," cartoons and latest newsreels.

Telepix—"Russia's Foreign Policy," "Hell's Canyon," "Music in the South American Way," "Golf Hints," "Heroes on the Mend at Coral Gables and Palm Springs," cartoons and latest newsreels.

Uptown—"Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Rosie the Riveter," Jan Frazee, Frank Albertson. 1:15, 4:35, 8.

Washington Street Olympia — "Buffalo Bill," "Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara, Linda Darnell. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:05, 6:45, 9:25. "You Canst Ration Love," 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Standing Room Only," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "The Navy Way," Robert Lowery 1:45, 7:45. **Allston:** "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Sing a Jingle." 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. **Regent:** "The Heat's On," Mae West, Victor Moore. "Mystery Broadcast," Ruth Terry.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Cry Havoc," Ann Sothern, Joan Blondell. "Frisco Kid," James Cagney. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Dudes are Pretty People." Continuous performance. **Coolidge Corner:** "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis. **Cleveland Circle:** "The Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. "Navy Way," Jean Parker, Robert Lowery. 1:45, 8. **Harvard:** "The Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. "Memphis Belle. 2, 8. **University:** "The Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern. 2:50, 6:20, 9:55.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Frisco Kid," James Cagney. 3:37, 9:12. "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Ella Raines. 2:08, 7:38. **Park:** "Lady in the Dark," Ray Milland, Ginger Rogers. "Return of the Vampire," Bela Lugosi.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. "Memphis Belle." 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown.

LEXINGTON—Lexington—"The Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield. 2:30, 8:15. "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. "Something to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. "Hi Good Lookin'," Eddie Quillan, Harriet Hilliard. 1:58, 5:08, 8:18. **Mystic:** "Action in Arabia," George Sanders, Virginia Bruce. 3:35, 7, 9:50. "Uncensored," Eric Portmand. 2:10, 8:25. **Orpheum:** "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haymes, Lynn Merrick. 2:15, 8. "The Lodger," Laird Cregor. 3:30, 9:15. **Strand:** "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor. 3, 6:10, 9:20. "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. **Maplewood:** "March of Time." 2:09, 8:09. "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 2:32, 8:32.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. **Fellsway:** "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland, Sonny Tufts. "Hi Ya, Sailor," Donald Woods.

MELROSE—Melrose: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. Selected Shorts.

NATICK—Colonial: "Gun Ho," Randolph Scott, Alan Curtis. "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Frisco Kid," James Cagney, Margaret Lindsey. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten, Kent Smith.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter, Lynn Merrick. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland, "Dudes Are Pretty People." 2, 8. **Strand:** "Standing Room Only," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Hey, Rookie." 2, 8

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Lodger," Laird Cregar, Merle Oberon. "Career Girl," Frances Langford. **Strand:** "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. **Capitol and Ball Square:** "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Memphis Belle."

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Government Girl," Sonny Tufts, Olivia de Havilland, "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon, 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sisters, Harriet Hilliard, 2:08, 7:53. "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern. 3:22, 9:07.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. "The Navy Way."

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. **Coolidge:** "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "Phantom Lady," Ella Raines, Franchot Tone.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "The McGuerines from Brooklyn," William Bendix, Grace Bradley. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Frisco Kid," James Cagney, Margaret Lindsey. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten, Kent Smith.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The North Star," Walter Huston, Anne Baxter. "Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sisters.

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Allies Punch Wedges in Gustav Line—Chinese Launch Offensive Toward Burma

Continued from Page 1

right wing in the all-out Allied offensive and captured the important town of Ausonia, creating a "significant breach" in the Germans' Gustav Line in Southern Italy, Allied headquarters in Naples announced.

The Americans have smashed the enemy out of Santa Maria Infante and San Piestro on the lower Garigliano River and taken vital mountain positions on both sides of the Ausente River.

The French have reached the hills dominating San Giorgio, equally as important as Ausonia.

The Americans are pressing an attack on Spigno, showing they have driven at least four miles north and west of their starting point at Minturno, at the Tyrrhenian end of the Allied line.

Ausonia is 6½ miles north of Minturno and San Grigorio, seven miles southeast of Cassino and one mile south of the Liri River.

Farther to the north, the big Allied offensive also gained, with the British and Indians deepening their Rapido River bridgehead to a least 2,000 yards—more than a mile—and sending over great numbers of tanks to exploit this attack into the Liri Valley—a direct road to Rome.

More than 2,000 prisoners already have streamed back into Allied cages and others were coming in constantly as the attacks progressed.

Very heavy casualties have been inflicted along the whole front and hard fighting continues everywhere up and down the line of attack, an Allied communiqué said.

Nazi 71st Division Bears Brunt of Push

The German 71st Division, which was entirely reconstituted after its original was wiped out at Stalingrad, bore the brunt of the Fifth Army attack and lost over 1,200 men in prisoners alone, including six battalion commanders.

The whole front-line defenses of this division have been overturned.

French troops, who were the first to launch their attack May 11 and who have been slugging through extremely difficult terrain, quickly exploited their initial success.

Charging with infantry and tanks, they overran on May 14 the villages of San Ambrosio, Villa Maio, and Ausonia, by-passing strong enemy points which now are being mopped-up.

Simultaneously, the Americans on the extreme left of the attack line cut the Ausonia-Fromia Road.

After a bitter fight, the Americans drove the Nazis out of the town of Santa Maria Infante, pushed on to a road junction northeast of the town, and fanned out to capture the village of San Pietro and the nearby hills, Monte Cerri and Monte Bracchi on either side of the Ausente River. They then continued the attack on Spigno.

The French in the upper Garigliano area approached the Liri River in the vicinity of San Giorgio after occupying a number of dominating heights.

The only sector of the offensive front where the fighting died down was northwest of Cassino where the Poles had attacked heavily on the two preceding days.

It was reported officially that the enemy was reinforcing his defences against the Poles and moving up other reinforcements also for a prolonged battle along the entire front with an evident determination to prevent any break-through on the Gustav Line which would permit the Allies to begin an early assault on the Hitler Line beyond.

Allied aviation of all types continued their support of the land offensive throughout May 14, flying 2,500 sorties in attacks on German communications. Fighter bombers gave tactical support in the battle area.

Flame Throwers Play Vital Role in Jungle

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 15

The flame thrower is playing an important part in infantry action in Pacific jungle warfare, Col. Joseph K. Bush reported.

Colonel Bush, who commanded a regiment of the American infantry division on Bougainville, said the flame thrower had thwarted the Japanese defensive strategy of burrowing deep into the ground.

By a Staff Artist

Allies Gain in Italy

Arrows indicate main points in slow but steady progress the Allied armies are making in the major offensive in Italy. Flags show nationalities of major forces in the various sectors.

Air Over Europe:

U. S. Bombers Strike At French Coast

American Flying Fortresses and Liberators attacked German invasion defenses in the Pas-de-Calais area nearest Britain in the 31st consecutive day of the great aerial offensive, after a night in which German bombers sharply attacked the British coast.

No American bomber was lost but one of the accompanying Mustangs was missing. It fell to anti-aircraft fire since the United States communiqué said no German plane was sighted.

A maximum of 250 Fortresses and Liberators under protection of 8th Air Force Mustangs pounded military installations in France, following up a night attack on Cologne by British Mosquito bombers, and a week end of activity which saw the historic Brenner Pass, main supply line for the Nazis in Italy, virtually sealed.

The Berlin Radio asserted German raiders had made "fierce attacks" on the port of Bristol during the night and declared that "large quantities of high explosives and incendiaries" were dropped. A British announcement that at least 15 of the raiders were shot down indicated the Nazis may have struck with as many as 300 planes.

The British said the raids caused some damage and a small number of casualties "over wide areas of South and Southwest England," but noted that the weight of bombs dropped did not seem proportionate to the number of planes employed, suggesting that the main objective of the attack was to gain information about possible concentrations of invasion equipment along the coast.

The RAF stab at Cologne was carried out in conjunction with raids on unspecified objectives in France and the Low Countries and mine laying. The operations were carried out without loss.

Invasion:

Nazis Admit Breach In West Wall Likely

The Germans, in their radiocasts speculating on Allied invasion moves, admitted that their West Wall defenses might be penetrated when the blow comes.

"When the battle starts," a Berlin commentator said, "the fighting will not be limited to the divisions on the Atlantic Wall or to points under attack, but small waves may reach far beyond. Then Germany will be called up to stand her greatest and most dangerous test."

One report from the continental Underground reaching London said the enemy was hastily reinforcing his air-borne and parachute forces in the West—not for counterinvasion of Britain but as a defensive measure.

These forces, it was explained, would be rushed to the aid of any German troops cut off from the rear by the Allies. With Allied air forces systematically destroying Hitler's rail communications, the Germans apparently were preparing to resort to air transport.

Another Underground report said the Nazis had pulled back into Germany half their fighter force from the West, leaving barely 250 first-line aircraft to combat Allied air forces.

Nazi propagandists had the moral support of the Japanese Premier, Hideki Tojo, as they awaited the expected assault. Premier Tojo told his people that the German armed forces were "confident and impatient."

Nazi Morale:

Regimentation Found Shaken by Bombing

Meanwhile from Lisbon, Portugal, comes word that evidence is mounting that the persistent heavy bombing of Germany is beginning to rack the rigid framework of regimentation through which the Nazis have bolstered the morale of German civilians.

The evidence comes in reports from Germany on looting, bootlegging of food and goods, and other hardships—report often indirectly confirmed by Nazi propagandists and newspapers.

The bombing of industrial areas is giving civilians such familiarity with fatalities that threats of capital sentences and actual executions are said to be no longer capable of preventing widespread looting, swindling and other offensives undermining discipline. Many persons feel they may be killed in the next air raid anyway, travelers reported.

Russia:

Activity Forecasts Big Summer Push

Russian armies are believed massing for a summer offensive surpassing any blow yet struck on the Eastern Front.

The spring lull which started in mid-April continued and no fresh military dispatches were published from the front.

But there was multiplying signs of the coming push. Russian bombers, for instance, struck at the rail center of Brest Litovsk in Old Poland starting 30 fires, and also attacked Nazi bases at Polotsk in White Russia and Narva in the Estonian Republic.

Pravda reported that a new Yak fighter plane was going into mass production. This is a modified version of the craft designed by Gen. Alexander Yakovlev, which proved the fastest on the Russian front. The newspaper said Chkalov aircraft factory workers had pledged an over-fulfillment of their quota. Other plane and arms plants are working top speed, building supplies for the offensive.

Recent visitors to several sections of the front said they saw intense activity, indicating the drive was fairly imminent. Details could not be published, but preparations were described as immense.

Broughton Sees Roosevelt With Most of South's Vote

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt can count on the vote of the southern states if he is nominated for a fourth term, Gov. J. M. Broughton of North Carolina predicted yesterday in an interview with the Daily Oklahoman.

Some dissatisfaction centering on the state's rights issue and race questions can be expected, but many voters so affected would stay away from the polls, said Governor Broughton who was here to give the keynote address today at the State Democratic Convention. The Democrats can be expectd to turn up with a normal percentage in a lighter vote, he believes.

China:

Chinese Launch Drive in Yunnan

The Chinese High Command announced that large Chinese forces had launched an offensive in western Yunnan Province on May 10, crossing the Salween River at many points on a front of over 100 miles in an effort to join Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's troops in Northern Burma.

Casualties on both sides were heavy, it was announced.

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Sky Dragons supported the new drive, two American communiqués reported. Mitchells attacked a bridge and warehouse area at Wanpahsa on the Burma-Thailand border, causing numerous explosions and fires among fuel dumps and causing smoke to rise 6,000 feet, fighter-bombers flew numerous sorties against Japanese installations.

Other Mitchells blasted storage areas at Mangshih and Lungling in Western Yunnan, while Warhawks strafed installations at Tengchung and Tatang and attacked a bridge.

The drive, in a sense the first big Chinese offensive of the entire Chinese-Japanese war, broke the long lull along China's southwestern frontier and obviously was aimed at opening a connecting link with India by way of the Ledo and Burma Roads and breaking the blockade of China.

The Chinese were commanded by the seasoned veteran of many Chinese-Japanese battles Gen. Wei Li-huang known as "100-victory Wei" because of his success in many comparatively minor engagements.

Success in Yunnan would do much to mitigate the bitterness felt as a result of defeats in Honan Province south of the Yellow River.

Russian Partisans Landed in Norway

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, May 15

Norwegian and Russian partisans have been landed in far northern Norway from Soviet submarines which slipped past German defenses through the fjord-dotted coastline, the Stockholm Tidningen said today.

Quoting private sources, the newspaper said the partisans were reported conducting small-scale guerrilla warfare against the Germans.

Norwegian legation sources said they had no information about landings of such partisans, but that it was possible. The Russians have at times put ashore small scouting parties equipped with mobile radio sets.

There the Japanese had broken into Loyang at three points, but the Chinese were striking back to the southeast and had broken the Japanese hold on a section of the Peiping-Hankow railway by retaking Suiping, 100 miles south of Chenghsien.

Pacific:

Heavy Blows Strike Japanese Bases

The heaviest bombing since the preinvasion softening of Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea, was reported as one of six separate assaults designed to immobilize the last remnants of Japanese air power in that area.

Big Liberators and tree-skimming Mitchells dumped 334 tons May 13 on Wakde Island and along the Maffin Bay coast to Sarmi, 20 miles southwest on the Dutch New Guinea mainland.

It was the heaviest concentration of bombs delivered by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's airmen since Hollandia was blasted by 400 tons three weeks before the invasion April 22. The biggest previous load on the Wakde-Sarmi area was 25 tons on May 9.

Other Liberators ranged more than 300 miles farther, pressing the drive to clear enemy aviation from northwestern New Guinea, where the Japanese were reported 10 days ago bringing in expert naval fliers to bolster their dwindling strength.

Pacific Fleet headquarters at Pearl Harbor announced that Army, Navy and Marine bombers and fighters kept up their harassment of isolated Japanese troops in the Eastern Marshalls and at Nauru Island, southwest of the Gilberts, on May 11 and 12.

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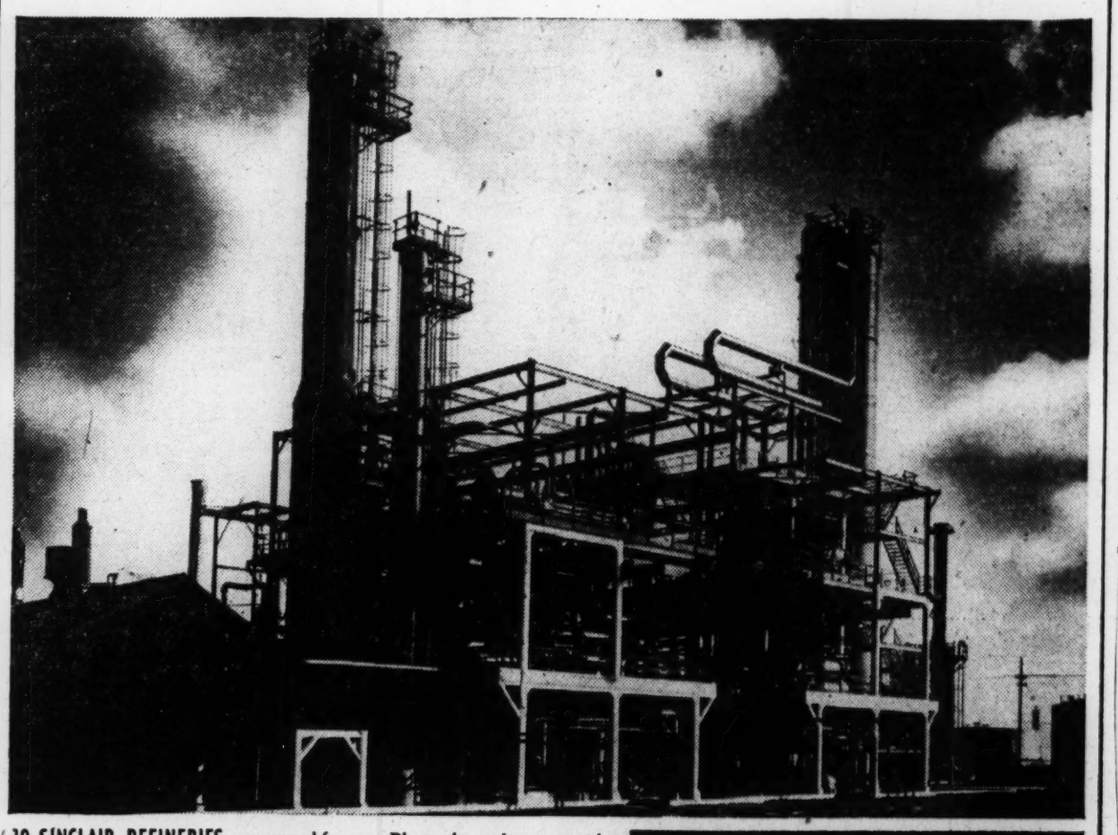

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"North Western" depends on John Deithloff and men like him to help safeguard its right-of-way. But this ex-Marine fighter, who fought overseas in World War I, has something *extra special* to be proud of—three sons and a daughter in service.

Emulating their father's example, 21-year-old Richard and 20-year-old Donald are members of the Marine Corps—now somewhere overseas. Seaman Allen, 18 years old, is serving on the U. S. S. Hazelwood. While Ruth, who enlisted a year ago, proudly wears the uniform of the WAVES.

But it matters little to the Deithloffs where they serve in this war *just so long as they are privileged to serve.* How grateful we should be that here in America there are millions like them!

SERVING AMERICA IN WAR AND PEACE FOR ALMOST A CENTURY

CHICAGO and NORTH WESTERN LINE

Carrier Leaps Add Up to Raid on Tokyo

Continued from Page 1

the whole period from November to May, the average monthly progress was between 600 and 700 miles.

General Tojo can figure it out from there.

Based on Record

This expectation of raids in Japan proper is based on recent deep penetrations toward Japan and on the record of a better than seven-to-one ratio the Navy's carrier squadrons have established for the past eight months in knocking down enemy planes.

One has merely to study the pattern of United States task-force operations in the Pacific for the past winter to see how the lines have been laid. Carrier strikes have been used as part of continuing operations which bind succeeding amphibious attacks into a total offensive pattern.

No sooner were the Gilberts secured than Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's carrier task force sped north and raided the Marshalls. The same technique was used in February. Even before the Marshalls campaign had been successfully concluded, a great carrier task force made a round trip raid of more than 3,000 miles from the Marshalls to blast Truk, Tinian, Saipan and Guam.

Late in March, a similar carrier force penetrated even farther to launch hundreds of planes in an attack on Palau. That cornerstone of the Carolines defense system is nearly 2,000 miles from the new fleet anchorages in the Marshalls and is scarcely more than 500 miles from the Philippines.

The most recent carrier-task-force blows against Ponape, Truk, and Satawan April 28 to May 1 took in more targets than any previous operation of this kind, more and more carrier forces doing a threefold job: (1) preparing for amphibious attacks; (2) destroying enemy planes and ship installations, and (3) confusing the enemy by a rapid series of lunges and feints.

Among the most impressive accomplishments has been the Navy carrier squadron's record of plane losses inflicted on the Japanese: 1,229 enemy planes destroyed at a cost of 164 United States planes. A large proportion of the crews of lost American planes was rescued.

What Totals Include

According to an announcement from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's headquarters, the score begins with the Marcus Island raid Sept. 1, 1943, and includes the second big raid on Truk April 29-30. It does not include the comparatively light losses at Truk and during the Hollandia landings on April 21, when ships of the Nimitz command aided Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

It does not include the proven ability of our pilots and antiaircraft gunners to knock Zeros from the air. So even though the Pacific task force is subjected to such plane attacks, they will be able to achieve military victory in further destroying Japanese air power.

U. S. Fliers, squadron leaders, and fleet and ship commanders in the Pacific today are using their superior equipment to maintain and increase their superiority. Fifty-four Japanese craft were shot down by task-force antiaircraft fire. Altogether, the carrier "Airedales" (the nickname for carrier fliers) wiped out 673 Japanese planes in combat and destroyed 556 on the ground.

As we press farther west, it can be expected that the fleet will encounter heavy air attacks from China and Japanese homeland bases. But this threat definitely is offset by the policy of Admiral Nimitz, who requires that spectacular feats subserve useful military purpose. There will be no more gallantly sacrificial Doolittle raids. The next time the target is Tokyo it will be hit in force, because it will be a military objective.

New-Type Mine Sinks Nazi Mine Sweepers

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, May 15

A Swedish sailor who has just completed six trips with German convoys between Kiel and Rotterdam along the north sea lanes told interviewers today that British aircraft and motor-torpedo boats were sinking "ship after ship."

While on the last trip, he said he learned the British were using a "new-type mine which has the qualities of both magnetic and acoustic mines and cannot be swept."

"The Germans are very troubled by it," he added, "and apparently haven't discovered the secret. Several German mine sweepers have been sunk by them."

South Africa's Future: New Markets Sought

Continued from Page 1

factory using raw materials from the Belgian Congo.

Sidney Waterson, Minister of Economic Development, has expressed confidence in South Africa's industrial future and said that many new industries are in the blueprint stage, unable to go into production now owing to the shortage of materials and manpower.

But according to the Social and Economic Planning Council, large-scale industrialization will be impossible without greatly improved internal markets which means that South Africa's populations must be regarded not as 2,000,000 whites but "10,000,000 people."

"White Labor Policy"

Here the Planning Council implies a need for a drastic change in the policy followed by all South African governments — the so-called "white labor policy."

Under this policy the color bar prevents the mass of Africans—half-castes and Indians—from becoming skilled technicians and keeps them in the status of casual unskilled laborers, largely migratory.

Both the gold mines, the cornerstone of the Union's economy, and agriculture depend on cheap unskilled African labor and even now both are suffering a shortage of labor because of the competition in the labor market by expanding industries.

Outside Afrikander Nationalist circles, an increasing number of white South Africans have shown readiness to accept the demands of the present situation, but Nationalist Republicans have reaffirmed their determination to accept no compromise on the color bar "for the sake of preservation of the white civilization of Southern Africa." The Nationalists have not opposed "selective immigration" from Europe after the war.

Undoubtedly the color bar will be a principal political issue of the next 10 years.

The question of a South African "republic" has been thrust into the background by the war. But it is still decidedly alive and likely to be brought to the fore soon after the war.

This is seen in the fact that the Government, which would come into power if the Smuts Government dropped from office, retains as a primary point in its policy the establishment of a republic outside the British Commonwealth. The Nationalist Party has also proclaimed itself as in favor of a state bank.

While Nationalists hold considerably less than one third of the seats in Parliament, they polled more than one third of the votes cast in last year's general election. The Minister of Justice, Colin Steyn, recently warned Government supporters against underrating the strength of the Nationalists. Nationalist leaders, although acknowledging defeat at Field Marshal Smuts' hands on the war issue, have shown that they expect to make rapid progress at the end of the war when general demobilization brings its inevitable difficulties and discontent.

State Role in Industry

The Nationalists have already begun to woo the industrialists with a strong policy of protection for local industries and opposition to the Empire preference principle. They claim South Africa as a republic outside the Empire will have greater freedom in trade.

Meanwhile, the major political issue now is state participation in industry. The Government has assured commercial and industrial association it is not its policy to compete with private enterprise, but in the words of Prime Minister Smuts the era of indiscriminate competition of private enterprise "has to be tempered by social planning on a large scale."

Prime Minister Smuts indicated that the Government would continue to take a financial interest in certain public utilities such as electric power, steel production and the development of the fishing industry.

A bitter fight is raging over the Government's plan to promote understanding and harmony between the Afrikanders and British South Africans by enforcing the use of English in schools. The Nationalists alleged it is an attempt to "kill" Afrikans language and culture.

Publication Resumed By El Salvador Paper

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, May 15 (AP)—Diario Latino, the oldest Central American newspaper and the most important daily in El Salvador, which suspended publication April 3, has resumed publication following the downfall of the government of President Martinez.

Supreme Court to Review Conviction of Bund Officials

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to review conviction of Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former national leader of the German-American Bund, and 23 other officials of the organization on charges of conspiring to advise evasion and resistance to the Selective Service Act.

Mr. Kunze and the others, including Wilbur V. Keegan, former general counsel for the organization, were convicted in the Southern New York Federal District Court and each was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The Second Federal Circuit Court affirmed the convictions.

The Supreme Court at the same time granted a separate petition filed by Mr. Keegan on his own behalf. He asked review of his conviction on the ground that it denied him his constitutional right to practice his profession. Mr. Keegan said that as an attorney he had merely informed the organization on constitutional questions involved in the act.

Basis of Request

Mr. Kunze and the 23 other Bundists asked the Supreme Court to determine whether they had a fair trial "in view of the great mass of exhibits admitted in evidence having no relevancy to the issues before the court, but calculated only to inflame and prejudice a jury sitting in time of war."

In addition to Messrs. Kunze and Keegan, the other petitioners are August Klapprott, Gustav Elmer, Hermann Schwinn, Herman Agne, Joseph Bachmaier, Josef Belohlavek, Carl Frederick Berg, Walter Borchers, Otto Bregler, Ernest Martin Christoph, Otto Fentzke, John C. Fitting, Bruno Knupfer, William C. Kunz, William Ottersbach, Max Rapp, Louis Schatz, Walter Schneller, Jr., Hugo Weiss, Karl Richard Wendlandt, Otto Willumeit, and Fritz Streuer.

The Supreme Court upheld by 5 to 4 an $18,266 personal property tax imposed for 1939 by Minnesota and six other states and Canada by Northwest Airlines, Inc., of St. Paul.

Company's Contention

The Company contended that Minnesota could constitutionally tax only the proportion of its air fleet used within that State. State officials asserted, however, that the tax was proper, since the Company was domiciled within the State.

Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter delivered the majority decision. Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone and Associates Justices Owen Roberts, Stanley Reed, and Wiley B. Rutledge dissented.

For another case the Court upheld a decision which denied the International Harvester Company of Chicago the right to recover gross income taxes collected by Indiana in 1935 and 1936.

Associate Justice William O. Douglas delivered the 7-to-1 opinion. Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson dissented and Mr. Justice Roberts took no part in the case.

The Company paid the taxes, on gross receipts from three classes of sales, and then sought a refund on the ground that the assessments constituted a burden on interstate commerce. The Indiana Supreme Court upheld the legality of the taxes.

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Learning Held Key To Lasting Peace

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 15 (AP)—Little hope of lasting peace exists, 279 University of Rochester graduates heard yesterday, "until the lamps of a free liberal education are burning all over the world."

In an address prepared for delivery at the University's 94th annual commencement, Dr. Joseph W. Barker, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Navy on Education, declared: "Untrammeled education must be re-established throughout the world if we are to have hopes of rebuilding a civilization and aspire toward an enduring peace."

Dr. Barker, on leave as Dean of Engineering at Columbia University, and one of four men awarded honorary degrees at the exercises, said it was his "devout" hope that Congress will enact legislation calling for postwar universal military service for the nation's youth at approximately the age of 18.

In addition to Dr. Baker, the following were given honorary degrees: Paul G. Hoffman, Chairman of the Committee for Economic Development and President of the Studebaker Corporation; Dr. George W. Cromer, Director of the Department of Embryology, Carnegie Institution of Washington, and Quincy Porter, Dean of the New England Conservatory of Music.

Court Upholds Right To Discuss Unions

PHILADELPHIA, May 15 (AP)—The Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals held in effect May 13 that an employer may discuss labor unions with his employees without violating the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

The Court rejected a National Labor Relations Board petition to declare the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company and its President, Edward G. Budd, guilty of contempt of court because of letters regarding labor unions which the company sent out to 15,000 employees.

The Court said there is nothing in the Wagner Act that deprives an employer of the right of free speech. If there were, the unanimous decision added, that section of the Act would be invalid.

A Report to You

on Life Insurance in America

HERE is how America's 68,000,000 owners of life insurance are helping to preserve the financial health of every American whether or not he is a policy-holder.

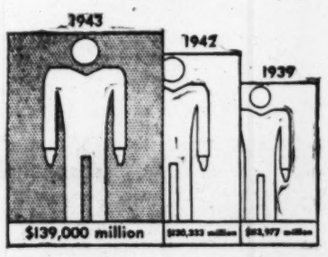
First, they are fighting rising prices. By putting their wartime money into life insurance, they are doing one of the things our government recommends. They're making their dollars work for our national welfare instead of spending them on today's scarce civilian goods. Spending in wartime makes prices go up like bidding does at an auction and rising prices mean "less and less for your money."

Then, too, in behalf of these policy-holders and the general public, Life Insurance Companies in America last year published messages every two weeks in newspapers throughout the entire country. These messages showed what makes prices go up and what every American could do to help keep prices down.

This fight against runaway prices has been won thus far, and the American public deserves much praise for the sensible way it is handling its wartime money. But the danger of rising prices is still with us and even more critical days may be ahead unless every citizen continues this fight.

Besides helping to keep wartime prices down, these 68,000,000 policy-holders are making important social and economic contributions to America through their life insurance. Here is the simplified story of how these contributions benefit you, your neighbors and your country.

LIFE INSURANCE OWNED IN 1943



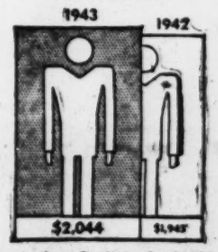
This is the greatest financial security ever achieved by any people in the world through their own initiative. However, fine as this record is, it can still be greatly improved because the amount of life insurance owned in 1943 was only about as much as the national income for that year.

HOW THIS LIFE INSURANCE DIVIDES UP

NUMBER OF POLICY-HOLDERS

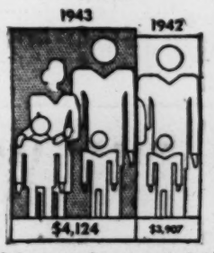
In 1943, an average of $65 per person was put into this form of protection. When you stop to think that each of these 68,000,000 policy-holders named one or more beneficiaries, then you begin to grasp what a great number of people life insurance benefits directly.

AVERAGE AMOUNT PER POLICY-HOLDER



The number of policies for $1000 or more bought in 1943 was almost one-third larger than in 1942. Americans each year become more aware of their need for more adequate life insurance protection. Today, America's workers are buying larger life insurance policies.

AVERAGE AMOUNT PER FAMILY

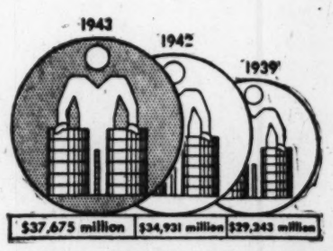


Life insurance is constantly being made more available to people in all walks of life through broader and more flexible policies designed to fit every different family need, every set of financial circumstances. This has helped to increase the average amount owned per family.

WHAT THIS MEANS TO YOU

This shows how life insurance has stimulated personal responsibility, initiative and the habit of thrift—qualities on which America was built. Developing these qualities, life insurance helps Americans to be stronger in character, more self-reliant, more truly democratic. Life insurance helps to mold better citizens who in turn are better neighbors, better friends—builders of a better America.

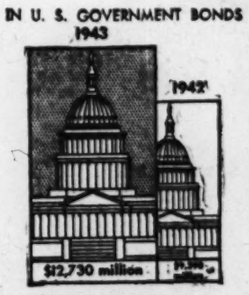
LIFE INSURANCE ASSETS



These are funds held by life insurance companies to guarantee payment of obligations to the policy-holders. Meanwhile, they are put to work to earn what they can with safety. This makes your insurance cost less, and provides a flow of money that helps keep up America's standards of living.

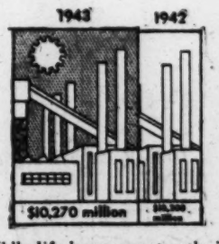
HOW THESE ASSETS WORK FOR YOU

IN U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS



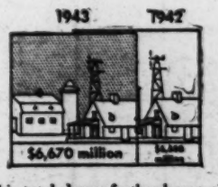
Over one-third of all life insurance assets are invested in United States Government Bonds. Your life insurance dollars protect both you and your family and at the same time they also help to provide planes, ships, tanks and guns for our national security.

IN BUSINESS INVESTMENTS



While life insurance greatly increased its investments in Government Bonds, it also increased its investments in business and industry—maintaining its financing aid on the home front for factories, railroads, light and power. These investments improve the public welfare.

IN REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

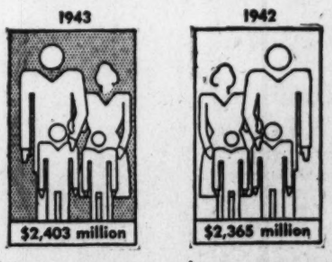


This total shows further how well life insurance maintained its flow of capital into the home front while buying more Government Bonds. The balance of assets not pictured here are accounted for in policy loans, state and municipal bonds, real estate and cash.

WHAT THIS MEANS TO YOU

The life insurance business is a vital factor in the national economy. With its funds, life insurance finances the development of business and industry thus helping to maintain and create jobs. In helping to keep our national economy healthy and stable, life insurance increases national security, order and prestige—helps make America the greatest country in the world for you to live in.

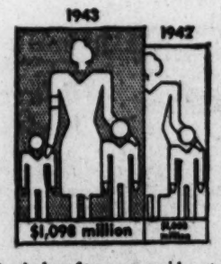
TOTAL RECEIVED BY AMERICAN FAMILIES IN 1943



These payments cover the many purposes for which you own life insurance—income, education, retirement, disability and emergencies. An average of $6,480,000 was paid out every day. These payments plus the increase in policy reserves amounted to about 3% *more* than the total premiums paid in.

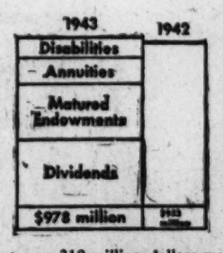
HOW THESE TOTAL PAYMENTS WERE DIVIDED

PAYMENTS TO BENEFICIARIES



Death benefits were paid out on 1,180,000 policies. These payments not only helped the families receiving them; they were also a stabilizing force in your community. Most of this increase was due to the fact that there was a greater amount of life insurance in force.

"LIVING BENEFITS"



Last year 318 million dollars were paid out on matured endowments alone—167 million dollars in annuities—89 million dollars on disability contracts. These payments are "living benefits" that the policy-holder himself can make use of and enjoy during his lifetime.

EMERGENCY CALLS ON POLICY FUNDS

Every life insurance policy, other than term insurance, develops a cash surrender and loan value that generally increases as the premiums are paid. These values help families confronted by emergencies. This shows that the need for financial aid was less during 1943.

WHAT THIS MEANS TO YOU

Each American home is a tiny democracy in itself—teaching self-government, respect for the rights of others, and the joys of individual liberty. Life insurance helps to keep that home together, helps to lessen the blows of misfortune, helps to keep morale high—contributes to that feeling of permanence and solidarity. It's easy to see what an important contribution this is to our American way of life.

The figures above represent the United States business of over 300 legal reserve life insurance companies in America

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Priest Who Talked With Stalin In Seclusion After Suspension

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 15 (AP)—The Rev. Stanislaus Orlemanski, for 22 years pastor of Our Lady of the Rosary Church, remained in seclusion today, apparently reconciled to the Bishop's suspension which greeted him on his return home from a flying "mission to Moscow."

Indication he had accepted the suspension order imposed by Bishop Thomas M. O'Leary came yesterday when the Polish-American priest failed to appear at four masses in the church which he designed and once donned laborer's clothes to help build.

Last night he remained away from a celebration in the parish house marking the feast day of St. Stanislaus, which occurred last Monday but has been celebrated by custom on the following Sunday. It was the first time in more than 20 years he had been absent from this observance.

Bishop O'Leary imposed the cannonical penalties after the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski failed to obtain permission to leave his church for the trip to Moscow and a conference with Russian Premier Joseph Stalin. He was ordered to go to a monastery for an indefinite period and was stripped of his priestly privileges for the interim.

Charge by Priest

Earlier, the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski charged that he was being "crucified" after his unprecedented Moscow visit from which he brought what he announced was a signed agreement of Mr. Stalin to permit freedom of religion in Poland, the Ukraine, and all the Russias.

The Rev. Mr. Orlemanski said he would appeal to the Apostolic Delegate in Washington, Archbishop Amleto Cicognani, or to the Holy See in Rome for a review of Bishop O'Leary's action.

In Washington, however, the Apostolic Delegate said that he had not received an appeal, and issued a statement saying that the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski, "like every other diocesan priest, is directly subject to his Bishop."

At the time the suspension announcement was made, the Rev. George A. Shea, chancellor of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Springfield, said the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski "was supposed to have permission to leave the diocese" and later he said "other circumstances" which would have supplied sufficient grounds for action included "treating with Communists" which had been "condemned" in papal encyclicals.

Report on Trip

The Rev. Mr. Orlemanski, home only a few hours when he received notification of his suspension by Bishop O'Leary, said:

"I went to Moscow to see what I could do for the Roman Catholic Church in Poland, the Ukraine and White Russia. But Stalin made it universal. He went beyond my expectations and agreed not to persecute the Roman Catholic Church not only in those countries but in any part of Russia.

"He went even further than that in agreeing to co-operate with the Church against persecution anywhere.

"I am being punished for doing something for my church. If Stalin hears things like this he will be irritated—we may lose what we have gained."

The priest exhibited a paper which, he said, was signed by Mr Stalin and which was the basis "for our agreement for religious freedom in Russia." the document was typed in Russian.

Planned to Keep It Secret

He said Mr. Stalin wanted to make the document public when it was signed, but agreed to allow the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski to present it first to the Apostolic Delegate in Washington or to make it public himself, if he deemed it necessary.

The Rev. Mr. Orlemanski said he had planned to keep secret his written agreement with Mr. Stalin until he had turned it over to the Apostolic Delegate, "but when I came back here and found what some priests had been saying about me, I decided to make the plan public."

The priest said, further, that he had brought back a definite plan for the form of government to be established in Poland after the war, but he declined to give even the slightest hint as to what the plan embodied.

[The Rev. Mr. Shea was quoted today in the New York Times as saying that church authorities were still officially unaware, and largely unconcerned, with the nature of the results of the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski's conversations with Stalin and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav V. Molotov.

[He added that if the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski wished, he could dispatch what information or documents he has to the Holy See through the Apostolic Delegate, but that he would not be asked to do so.

[The Rev. Mr. Orlemanski has said that the message which he brought from Mr. Stalin on the Church was intended for the Apostolic Delegate, who could transmit it to the Vatican.

[Asked who could carry on negotiations with the Soviet Union on issues involving the Church, the Rev. Mr. Shea said he assumed the Papal Secretary of State.

[The Rev. Mr. Shea re-emphasized the feeling of the diocesan authorities that "Father Orlemanski has co-operated, in a certain sense, with a communistic State."

[Asked if this was not the policy of the United States Government, he replied that it was, but that it was not church policy, and that it certainly was not a proper responsibility for the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski.

[In reply to another inquiry, the Rev. Mr. Shea said that the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski would be permitted by Bishop O'Leary to go to Washington should Government officials desire to know the nature of the important information which he says he bears on the Polish and Church questions.]

German Tiger Tank To Be in U. S. Exhibit

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 15

The Army will give the public a chance to compare American and enemy weapons of war in an exhibit opening here May 22.

The exhibition will include some of this country's newest matériel. Captured enemy equipment will include a German Tiger tank, a type never before shown in this country.

Tennessee Delegates Free

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 15 (AP)—Tennessee Republicans in convention May 12 indorsed Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for the Republican presidential nomination, but selected four national convention delegates-at-large without instruction. The State also will have 15 district delegates, four of whom so far are pledged to Governor Dewey.

Bricker Says Peace Hinges On Effort of All

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 15 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker, of Ohio, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, declared May 13 that world peace could come only through co-operative effort of all the nations with the United States assuming leadership.

Speaking at a meeting sponsored by the State Republican organization, Governor Bricker said that at the war's end this country would be the most powerful nation in the world and would be in position to demand that other nations co-operate with it in insuring a lasting peace.

Governor Bricker also discussed the national political picture, assailed what he said were "New Deal bureaucracies that are nothing put propaganda agencies for it" and pledged that he would fight for election of a Republican President even if he was not nominated.

He declared that the Republicans had no hopes of capturing any of the states in the Solid South but probably would win some of the border states in the November election.

"The great test will come in what we do in the Central West," he said. "These are the states that are the key to the whole situation. If we win, we must win here.

"It will not be an easy task," he added. "Thousands of employees of the Government are spreading propaganda for the New Deal."

Governor Bricker said that Republicans were fighting for three main objectives:

1. Preservation of national economy and individual opportunity and recapture of the spirit of private enterprise.

2. Regulation by the Federal Government of business but no competition to business from Government organizations set up by taxpayers' money.

3. Recapture of the spirit of self Government.

Soviet Press Report

MOSCOW, May 15 (AP)—The Soviet press published prominently yesterday an account of the Rev. Stanislaus Orlemanski's Chicago press conference May 12 in which the priest quoted Premier Joseph Stalin as declaring his friendship for the church.

All Moscow newspapers printed a New York dispatch from the Soviet news agency, Tass, under a two-column headline on the foreign news page. The story was based on an Associated Press story from Chicago.

The dispatch included a reference by the Rt. Rev. Michael J. Ready, National Roman Catholic Welfare Conference Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski's activities as a "burlesque," with an explanation in parentheses that in the United States a theatrical performance of the most vulgar types is called a burlesque. The dispatch also carried the Rev. Mr. Orlemanski's reply that his trip to Russia was not a burlesque but "a high-class opera."

Warren Definitely Disavows Aspiration to Presidency

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 15 (AP)—Gov. Earl Warren of California, often termed the No. 1 possibility of the moment for the Republican Vice-Presidential nomination, declared May 13 that he isn't after it—or, for that matter, the Presidency.

The big Californian has been selected to deliver the keynote speech at the Republican National Convention in June, and he said in an interview:

"I never would have agreed to be the keynoter had I been a candidate for the nomination either as Vice-President or President. I am engaging in no such activity of any kind."

This statement:

1. Was Governor Warren's first flat public disavowal of immediate national political aspirations.

2. Answered the question heard frequently of late as to what effect Governor Warren feels the keynoter assignment might have on his chances for a Vice-Presidential nomination.

Vice-Presidential Possibility

Although California's 50-member delegation to the Republican National Convention will go to Chicago pledged to Warren for President, it's as a Vice-Presidential possibility that his name usually is heard.

Governor Warren's first term as Governor expires in 1946. He campaigned on pledges of war as well as postwar undertaking for California. His associates insist Governon Warren feel's he'd be running out if he looked sidewise at anything else now.

Nor does Governor Warren profess to believe his name on the ticket necessarily would place California in the Republican column in November—a point stressed often by those who speak of him as a possible second-place choice.

"The way the war is going—abroad as well as on the home front—will weigh more in the November elections than candidates or platforms," Governor Warren said.

However, the possibility he might be "drafted" at Chicago isn't being overlooked out here.

Lieut. Gov. Frederick F. Houser, one of 10 candidates for the Republican United States Senatorial nomination in next Tuesday's California primary issued a publicity release beginning:

"The question who would become Governor if Mr. Warren was elected President or Vice-President and Lieutenant Governor Houser was sent to the Senate was answered by Mr. Houser."

He said if Governor Warren should be nominated and elected, and Lieutenant Governor Houser likewise, Mr. Houser promptly would resign as Lieutenant Governor and Governor Warren would appoint a successor. The new Lieutenant Governor then under the law would succeed Mr. Warren when he resigned to go to Washington. And, added Mr. Houser, "nearly every one has confidence in Mr. Warren's appointments."

Warren Leads Poll

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Gov. Earl Warren of California, the Republican convention keynoter, is better than a two-to-one favorite for Vice-President among Republican United States Senators willing to express a choice in an Associated Press poll.

Thirty-three of the 37 Republican Senators were asked to state their personal preference for the Vice-Presidential nomination with the assurance that their names would not be linked publicly with the selection they made.

Of the 33 polled, 14 said their first choice was Governor Warren, six favored Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, who is seeking the Presidential nomination, and nine were undecided. One vote each was received by Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen, who has said he would accept a Presidential nomination; Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) of Illinois, an announced Presidential candidate; Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska, and Senator Kenneth S. Wherry (R) of Nebraska.

None of the Senators contacted suggested Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York for second place. Several of those who said they favored Governor Warren, as well as some who favored others in the poll, said their choice was made with the possibility in mind that Governor Dewey would get first place on the ballot.

U. S. Pays Tribute to Its Mothers In Ceremonies and Special Events

CHICAGO, May 16 (AP)—The nation at war paused yesterday to pay mothers tribute in ceremonies and special events.

Mrs. Esther McCabe of Lilly, Pa., mother of 10 sons in the armed forces, was honored in Indianapolis as the nation's No. 1 war mother. She was presented a certificate as the American mother having the most sons in the service at a ceremony sponsored by the American War Mothers.

In Chicago, the mothers of the country's three outstanding air heroes radiocast messages of courage to all American mothers and their sons on a "Mothers for Victory" radiocast over the Blue Network.

They were Mrs. Patsy Gentile of Piqua, Ohio, mother of Capt. Don Gentile, who has destroyed 30 Nazi planes; Mrs. Dora Bong of Poplar, Wis., whose son, Major Richard Bong, knocked out 27 Japanese planes, and Mrs. L. B. Johnson of Lawton, Okla., mother of Capt. Robert A. Johnson, who brought down 27 enemy planes over Europe.

Major Bong took part in the program here.

In New York, Mrs. John McFarlane Phillips of Pittsburgh, Pa., chosen the "American Mother of 1944" by the American Mothers' Committee of the Golden Rule Foundation, called on Americans to dedicate themselves to building a world "free from the scourge of war."

She spoke during a special Mother's day radiocast over CBS. At Fort Benning, Ga., 13 mothers from all sections of the country toured the huge infantry training center to see how their sons live and train in an army camp.

Guests of the fort for Mother's Day week end, the visitors represented each organization at Benning.

Hitler Secret Tank Junked by U. S. in '35

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, Italy, May 15 (AP)—American Army ordnance experts have pronounced Hitler's recently unveiled secret weapon—the "Goliath" radio-controlled explosive-laden tank—to be a poor imitation of a weapon the United States tried and discarded nine years ago.

Lieut. Col. H. L. McGrath, Executive Officer of the Armament Section of Allied Headquarters, said the idea had been developed and tried out by the United States Army Ordnance Department as early as 1935.

"Because of its vulnerability and impracticability, this crude weapon was discarded," he said in an official release. "The intelligence group has discovered that the 'B-4' and 'Goliath' models of the Nazi weapon are not even as good as the discarded United States experimental self-propelled tank."

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Senate Vote Bars Cloture On Anti-Poll-Tax Measure

Continued from Page 1

quire the payment of poll taxes as a requisite for voting are: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. The tax ranges from one to two dollars a year, but is cumulative in four of the states.

Rather than see the anti-poll-tax measure dropped immediately, its backers are urging that the filibuster be allowed to proceed with the intention of taking later cloture votes as the public becomes disgusted with the stalemate, but senatorial leaders are not apt to allow the time to carry out this strategy.

As friends of the bill, the National Lawyers Guild demanded this week that "as many cloture votes as necessary be taken until the two-thirds vote is won." The Guild declared that the resolution "must be brought to a vote; otherwise we will undermine majority rule and give notice to the enemies of democracy that a one-third minority may defeat the will of the people."

Clear-Cut Majority

As it turned out, a one-third minority did not stop consideration of the bill, since the cloture measure was defeated by a clear-cut majority. It is impossible to know, however, how many of those that voted against cloture are against the anti-poll-tax bill and how many merely against any limitation of debate.

Senate galleries were filled to overflowing as the roll call on cloture began. There was an air of tenseness especially among the large number of Negro spectators, whose people would be especially affected by outlawry of poll taxes.

Delegates for Roosevelt

YAKIMA, Wash., May 15 (AP)—Eighteen more votes for President Roosevelt at the Democratic National Convention were pegged down here May 13 as the Washington State Democratic Convention selected its delegates, bound them by a unit rule and instructed them to vote "for the re-election of President Roosevelt and Vice-President Wallace."

Island King Sports Navy Eagle

Shining American emblem becomes royal badge of office when Japanese lose Majuro.

MAJURO ATOLL, Marshall Islands (AP)—King Langlan wore a royal badge—but the royal badge was Japanese.

So American forces which occupied this Pacific anchorage took away all royal insignia, and the villagers thought Americans weren't nice.

Now, however, all is forgiven.

King Langlan wears a large badge again—not cloth, like Japan's gift, but shiny brass. It has a Navy eagle attached, and says plainly:

"King, Majuro Atoll, U. S. A."

The chief magistrate of the native village has a shiny badge, too. And the four village policemen—who have yet to discover a crime—flaunt huge brass stars.

Aside from badges, though, America hasn't given the Majuro natives much—and that has been a good policy, says Navy Lieut. Eugene F. Bogan, Civil Affairs Administrator and a former Washington, D. C., and New York tax expert.

"We decided right at the start on a policy of 'no public pap,'" he explained. "The natives work, and sell their handiwork to us for money—then buy whatever necessities they want."

The 700 natives all live on one large island, segregated from the Americans. There used to be 1,000, but the Japanese took 300 young men and women to other atolls.

While the natives were moving to their one large island they accumulated an impressive array of gifts from our servicemen. Navy, Army, and Marine work clothing adorns many a husky native, and it is impossible to walk the length of the village street without glimpsing at least one bright-eyed, plump little native child, shuffling bravely about in a huge, discarded pair of field shoes.

"We opened a little store," Lieutenant Bogan said, "to sell necessities to the natives, as soon as they were moved. A native couple manages it. There's even a bank."

The outrigger canoe fleet, incidentally, now has a real flagship—an abandoned Japanese sailboat which natives have repaired. Lieutenant Bogan named it the Marjanna, for his wife, who lives in New York City. He also has named one of the small islands Marjanna, and said he would have named the village main street Marjanna Avenue if he thought he could have gotten away with it. The Bogans were married just last November.

Rothermere Says Press Safeguard Above Treaties

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—Viscount Rothermere, Publisher of the London Daily Mail, declared May 12 that a free press is a better safeguard for world peace than treaties.

"When reconstruction of the world takes place," he said at the Newspaper Press Fund annual luncheon, "I hope the Ministers of the Crown will do their best to see that a free press once more comes about in every country of the world."

Lord Rothermere said it was significant that the press had been stripped of its freedom in the countries "responsible for waging war," adding, a "A free press is apparently a greater deterrent to the making of war than anything that can be laid down in peace treaties."

Freedom of the press in time of trouble is "the mainspring of people's morale," said Lieut. Col. J. J. Astor, M. P.

Lord Woolton, British Minister of Reconstruction, paid tribute to newspaper war correspondents who "unarmed and unprotected face the rigors and dangers of battles to present a firsthand story."

Strong Military Force Aim Of China When Conflict Ends

Continued from Page 1

basis for democratic rule after the war has been directed into new channels by the first suggestion for the change emanating from the Government itself. So far all demands for the change have been concerned with the popular desire to liberalize this draft, which was written during the last phase of China's civil war.

They have aimed at the following goals: To secure greater political rights for citizens by removing envisaged restrictions by special laws on freedom of speech, press, political organization, assembly and so on, as well as by cancellation of the "emergency clause" which would entitle future governments to rule by special decrees, if conditions in the country are judged abnormal; and to secure for the people a greater measure of social and economic progress in accordance with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's "principle of improving peoples livelihood."

Little Opposition

So far there has been no popular reaction to the Army's endeavor to put military necessities first when the present war is over.

The second point to be noted in connection with the Army paper's editorial is that it may have an influence on the present popular ideas on government preparations for postwar economic, educational, and general planning for postwar developments of this backward nation.

Few in China would deny the fundamental correctness of the introductory thought to the Sao Tang Pao editorial that "there is no guarantee that this war will be the last," but the Chinese people—in their firm belief that Japan will be completely defeated—especially in their longing for relief from poverty and for social progress, would be much disappointed if the military, rather than social necessities, were to be made the leitmotif of China's reconstruction.

View of Liberals

Chinese Liberals emphasize that China's weak economic structure should not be burdened with attempts at vindicating China's new role as "one of the big four world powers" by a competition with its three richer allies. Even the most liberal Chinese are too realistic to advocate neglect of the country's military progress after the war.

Yet the vast majority of the nation seems emphatic on demanding pre-eminence for social tasks. For it is their belief that China's internal and external security in the future would be best served by concentration on social, economic, and educational progress along truly democratic lines.

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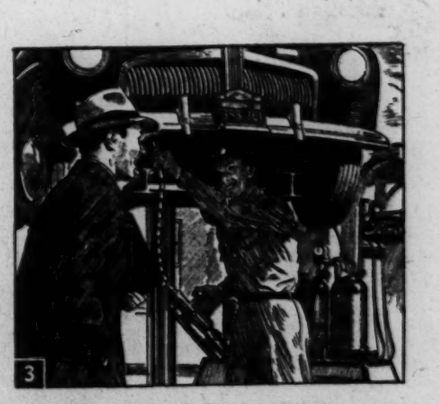

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The Home Forum

Right Concern

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is not unusual to hear expressions of anxious concern regarding the future of world affairs, the probabilities and possibilities of peace, business problems, health, and other conditions relative to human experience. Indeed, it would be surprising if men were indifferent to the problems of the day and to the work that lies ahead. The changing pattern of events, however, is not the actuality of being; rather is it the outward evidence of an overturning in human thought of misconceptions of life—an overturning which will ultimately lead to the understanding and demonstration of true being.

Christ Jesus taught mankind to "judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment" (John 7:24). Because of his knowledge of divine reality, he always evidenced a sublime faith in God. On the tempest-tossed sea the fear of the disciples was great, but Jesus was calm and unafraid. "He arose, and rebuked the winds and the sea: and there was a great calm" (Matthew 8:26). Again, when Martha and Mary, weighed down with concern over the sickness of their brother, Lazarus, besought Jesus to come at once, the record states (John 11:6), "When he had heard therefore that he was sick, he abode two days still in the same place where he was." The Master was not moved to rush to the scene. Instead, impelled by right thinking he quietly remained "where he was," doubtless realizing full well that it was the knowledge of Truth, not his bodily presence, which would bring about healing. Lazarus was raised from the grave, reassuring proof of the immortal nature of true being. Here, as always, Jesus' sole concern, his sole aim, was to prove the presence of Life, harmony, and immortality, indestructible and eternal.

Only when we drop to the level of mortality and consider man as a mortal, a corporeal person, living in and because of matter, do we become anxious over the welfare of those near and dear to us. This material sense of man results in confusion and fear. Indeed, such thinking is the carnal-mindedness referred to by Paul in one of his epistles (Romans 8:6) when he wrote, "To be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace."

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The awakening human consciousness, even in the midst of world strife, is beginning to find peace. Rightly concerned with true being, accepting as real that which is indestructible and eternal, we shall find ourselves building our life pattern on the sure foundation of the Christ, Truth. In the relinquishment of the human concept for the divine, anxious concern is giving place to confidence—confidence that God is at hand, and is revealing to us ways higher than our ways, causing that which denies His omnipotence and omnipresence to surrender to His allness.

Mortals have heretofore looked to matter for what Mind alone can supply. "Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else," said Isaiah (Isaiah 45:22). Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in her book, "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 366): "The Scriptures give the keynote of Christian Science from Genesis to Revelation, and this is the prolonged tone: 'For the Lord He is God, and there is *none beside Him*.'"

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Because God is infinite, all that actually exists must exist eternally in and of Him. Let us concern ourselves with this and rest securely in His allness. The waves of error, hatred, lust for power, though apparently rampant, can only fall back on themselves; they can never alter, cripple, or destroy Truth, which is the very Life of man. God is the source and substance of man and the universe. These revolutionary truths have stirred to the very depths that sense of being which views life as material. Mortals may not readily yield their false gods, but these will be abandoned as the Science of true being is recognized.

If we accept God as Spirit and man as made in His likeness, the only logical conclusion is that man is wholly spiritual. Accepting God as omnipotent, the only power or presence there is, we conclude that evil is without foundation, influence, power, or authority. The law of God, good, annuls the claim that evil can interfere with the success of any individual who is putting his whole trust in God. The righteous man, taking his stand on the ever-victorious side of Truth, is allied with that law, which cannot be obstructed or reversed. Man, made in God's likeness, reflecting only the Mind which is God, cannot be mesmerized into believing anything which is false concerning either God or man. Nothing exists which can refute or defeat the omnipresent truth that being is forever spiritual, harmonious, indestructible, and eternal.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MARCHING TREES": *A Photograph by Edith B. Clarke*

THE PATTERN of light and shade, the texture of sunlit leaves, of glistening white bark against a deep blue sky, and the shadowed softness of growing things on the foreground slope, have been skillfully caught in this photograph. It is the work of Edith B. Clarke of Pasadena, California, who is an amateur.

In this cluster of white birches on a hillside, the sense of freedom, of movement and color, of brilliance and delicacy, at once reveals and imprisons a particular moment of that most illusive, subtle, and variable of nature's creations—a summer day. It is the special province of the camera to record the instantaneous and immediate aspect of a scene in its entirety, as well as in its least detail. It may never be the same again; and yet, once photographed, the instant is recorded for all interested posterity. The painter cannot reproduce nature as faithfully or as fully, if he would; he cannot help but add something of himself. The camera alone excels in recording the minutiae of our outer world, so that we realize anew its beauty and its infinite variety of detail.

In writing on the history of photography, Beaumont Newhall of the Museum of Modern Art has thus explained "the reason for our pleasure in these detailed images" and of "the esthetic satisfaction" to be found in such photographs: "When looking at nature our eyes take in details one after another. They are constantly roving, jumping from spot to spot; they cannot focus on all at once. The camera is able to focus many details simultaneously, and so to reduce them that we are able to comprehend them more readily in the photograph than in nature. Thus the photographer is capable, under certain circumstances, of offering the essence of the natural world."

B. T.

On a Certain Duty to Parents

MR. MAPLOONY had gone, but the memories he had called up lingered after him:

I was again twelve years old. Father, Mother, and I were grouped about the student lamp in the sitting-room. I was reading "Afloat on the Amazon" with rapture. Father was engrossed in "The Youth's Companion," never dreaming that his son would one day have a story in those cherished pages. Mother was embroidering and watching the clock, as if sending me to bed was the supreme compensation of her day. I was growing more and more conscious of the clock-hands racing to their inevitable victory. Just as Amazonian alligators surrounded my canoe on all sides, the clock struck. I continued to read. I had to.

Mother: I believe it struck 8:30, dear.

Son: In a minute, Mother.

Mother (after three minutes): 8:30 is bedtime, son.

Son: Can't I just finish this chapter?

Father: When Mother speaks, Sonny, always obey promptly.

Son: Even if she asks me to jump out the window?

Mother: When I do, thee may disregard that request.

Son (still on the Amazon): Yes, Mother.

Of course, the stolen minutes were not many, five at most and sicklied o'er with the pale cast of guilt. Yet, night after night, I reasoned with my parents in the hope that they might adopt a more elastic discipline. A small effort, but sincere.

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Another instance of parent-training. Mother, a Friend by marriage, had brought a Steinway into the family. In those days, a piano in a Quaker parlor was only less out of place than a roulette wheel in the Meeting-House. So we compromised by leaving it closed on First Days. Strange how provocative the Sabbath silence, how inviting the plush stool, how sweet even one note!

Father: What day is this, Sonny?

Son: First Day, Father. I'm all ready for Meeting.

Father: What did I say about playing on First Day?

Son (hurriedly racking his brains): Thee—thee said that hymns were not wicked.

Father (amazed): Did I?—Is that a hymn?

Son (now playing with both hands): Yes, Father. I'm making it up.

The result was foreseen—by me, at least. The hymns I made up were so much more heathenish than secular music by standard composers, that I soon had permission to play classic music and my parents had learned another lesson. Today, the Society of Friends informally acquiesces. There is practically nothing a child cannot do for his elders if he will take the trouble.

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The remarks of Mr. Maploony's which had started this train of recollections concerned a child's duty to his parents. His conviction was that children should not only get along with their parents—the maximum effect customarily expected—but should bring them along. My friend considered parents the most momentous hazard a child would ever encounter; but he wished the child to face this hazard boldly, perhaps yielding a little here, but gaining a little there, helping by gentle correction, education, and example. Above all, the child must never, *never* give his parents up as a bad job.

"Let me cite a painful example of a child neglecting his parents—or parent," Mr. Maploony said soberly. "I refer to a certain separation in '75. We had come to this country and found it fantastically rich and free. We enjoyed a childhood of such privilege that our mother country could hardly believe. We made the seaboard a new land of individuality and hope. But did we bring our aged parent along? Did we enlighten her as to what liberty could be? Hardly. We tried, it is true. But, when she could not understand, we parted in a huff. We became a house divided in a hostile world, with results which no one would underestimate."

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"Come, come, Maploony! Could you have done differently in '75?"

"Perhaps not," my friend said honestly. "Distance and the slowness of communications were parties to that issue. But, some time in the last hundred years, we must have seen what we had lost—the power of two noble nations acting in unison for peace. Some time in the last hundred years, we must have seen what we had in common—the Bill of Rights, our understanding of freedom, our practice of justice. When we discovered these tremendous reasons for mutual assistance—ahead of crises, not too late—don't you think it would have been intelligent to delete the textbook distortions, take down the spite fence of race-mongering, and get together on economic rivalries?"

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"Don't you know what's going on, Maploony?" I countered. "And you a resident of Washington! Great numbers of people, including our leaders, are working to heal this all but vanished breach. We've got some new history in the making. There's a daily and insistent appeal to the future. I'll admit it is humiliating to think of the wasted century, the wars we might have forestalled, the peace we might have given the world—"

"I'm glad you do admit it," Mr. Maploony interrupted. "For that's what we all must do, then we can go on from here and perhaps we may not have to hand our opportunity over to the Slavs after all. Now what was I saying? Oh, yes, that parents could learn so much from their children if they had the humility. They could recapture frankness and innocence and fairness from the first child they truly loved and respected. Fortunately, the children are wide awake to their duty."

It was then I had my flashback to childhood. "Suppose you do turn the children into disciplinarians?" I asked. "How are you going to keep them from going too far—such as sending their parents to bed at 8:30?"

"You will make a farce of everything!" Mr. Maploony cried indignantly. "I try to discuss the ideal relation between parents and children, and you drag in nonsense that has nothing to do with the matter."

Which goes to show, alas! that the best-intentioned person cannot know everything that is in another's mind.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Enchanted Landscape

Fling wide the winter doors! New winds are shaking
The cloud-white petals from the cherry trees,
And now the pussy-willows all are breaking
Into green threads and twisted filigrees.

Be quick of heart, be light of foot, be wary
Of narrow walls where unbelievers stay;
Now is the time of phantasy and faery,
For counting cobwebs on the fields of May.

Walk in the early dew where dawn is blowing
Skyward the golden bubble of the sun,
And hear again the song of rivers flowing
Through the enchanted vales of Avalon.

SARA KING CARLETON

Swift, Then Slow Again

Soft is the summer wind,
And gentle the stream
That winds serenely through
The pasture and the fields.
Swift is the current where
The cascades rise; then slow
Again over the wide lowlands.
Here, on the silvered pools,
Are clear and perfect images
Of the birch and hemlock, moving
And rocking with the ripples
Like great ships upon the sea.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

Rätta omsorger

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

DET ÄR icke ovanligt, att man får höra uttalanden av ängslan och bekymmer för huru tillståndet i världen kan komma att gestalta sig, beträffande antagligheten och möjligheten av fred, affärsproblem, hälsotillstånd och andra omständigheter, som ingå i människornas erfarenheter. Det skulle i själva verket vara förvånande, om människorna vore likgiltiga för dagens problem och för det arbete, som förestår oss. Händelsernas skiftande mönster utgör likväl icke varats verklighet; det är snarare det yttre beviset på omstörtningen i den mänskliga tanken av missuppfattningar om livet—en omstörtning, som slutligen kommer att leda till förståelsen och demonstrationen av det sanna varat.

Kristus Jesus lärde människorna att "icke döma efter skenet utan döma en rätt dom" (Joh. 7:24). Enär han visste, vad den gudomliga verkligheten var, ådagalade han alltid en sublim tro på Gud. Lärjungarnas fruktan var stor på den stormiga sjön, men Jesus var lugn och oförfärad. Han "stod . . . upp och näpste vindarna och sjön, och det blev alldeles lugnt" (Matt. 8:26). Och likaså när Marta och Maria, nedtyngda av ängslan över sin broder Lasarus' sjukdom, besvuro Jesus att genast komma, säger berättelsen (Joh. 11:6): "När han nu hörde, att denne låg sjuk, stannade han först två dagar, där han var." Mästaren blev icke påverkad att störta till platsen. I stället förmådde rätt tänkande honom att lugnt stanna kvar "där han var", då han utan tvivel fullkomligt väl insåg, att det var vetskapen om Sanningen och icke hans kroppsliga närvaro, som skulle åstadkomma helandet. Lasarus blev uppväckt ur graven, och detta utgjorde ett betryggande bevis på det sanna varats odödliga natur. Här, liksom alltid, var Jesu enda omsorg, hans enda syfte, att bevisa närvaron av Liv, harmoni och odödlighet, som äro oförgängliga och eviga.

Det är endast när vi sänka oss ned till dödlighetens nivå och betrakta människan såsom en dödlig, en kroppslig person, som lever i materien och på grund av den, som vi bliva ängsliga över deras välgång, som äro oss nära och kära. Denna materiella förnimmelse av människan medför förvirring och fruktan. Dylikt tänkande är i själva verket det köttets sinne, som Paulus hänvisar till i en av sina epistlar (Rom. 8:6), när han skrev: "Köttets sinne är död, medan Andens sinne är liv och frid."

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Det uppvaknande mänskliga medvetandet börjar finna frid, till och med mitt under världskriget. När vi rätt ägna vår omsorg åt det sanna varat och acceptera såsom verkligt det som är oförstörbart och evigt, skola vi finna, att vi teckna vårt livs mönster på Kristi, Sanningens, säkra grundval. I det vi övergiva den mänskliga uppfattningen för den gudomliga, lämnar ängsligt bekymmer rum för förtröstan—förtröstan, att Gud är oss nära och uppenbarar vägar för oss, som äro högre än våra vägar, samt kommer det som förnekar Hans allmakt och allnärvaro att giva vika för Hans allhet.

Hittills ha de dödliga väntat sig av materien sådant som Håg allena kan förse dem med. "Vänden eder till mig, så varden I frälsta, I jordens alla ändar; ty jag är Gud och eljest ingen", sade Jesaja (Jes. 45:22). Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap har i sin bok *Miscellaneous Writings* (s. 366) yttrat: "Skriften angiver grundtonen till Kristen Vetenskap från Första Moseboken till Uppenbarelseboken, och detta är den ständigt ljudande tonen: 'Ty Herren Han är Gud, och det finnes *ingen jämte Honom*.'"

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Eftersom Gud är oändlig, måste allt som verkligen existerar finnas till i och av Honom. Låt oss besinna detta och vila trygga i Hans allhet. Om än villfarelsens, hatets och maktlystnadens vågor tyckas vara överhandtagande, kunna de endast falla av sin egen tyngd; de kunna aldrig förändra, lamslå eller tillintetgöra Sanningen, som är människans väsentliga Liv. Gud är människans och världsalltets ursprung och substans. Dessa omstörtande sanningar ha rört upp den förnimmelse av varat, som betraktar livet såsom materiellt, ända till botten. De dödliga äro måhända icke beredda att uppgiva sina falska gudar, men dessa komma att övergivas, när Vetenskapen om det sanna varat blir erkänd.

Om vi acceptera Gud såsom Ande och människan såsom skapad till Hans likhet, är den enda logiska slutledningen, att människan är helt och hållet andlig. När vi godtaga Gud såsom allsmäktig, den enda makt och närvaro, som finnes, draga vi den slutsatsen, att det onda saknar grund, inflytande, makt och myndighet. Guds, det godas lag, annullerar påståendet, att det onda kan påverka den individs framgång, som sätter hela sin lit till Gud. Den rättrådiga människan, som intager sin ståndpunkt på Sanningens alltid segrande sida, står i förbund med den lag, som icke kan hindras eller omkastas. Människan, som är skapad till Guds likhet, och som endast återspeglar den Håg, som är Gud, kan icke mesmeriseras till att tro något, som är falskt, vare sig beträffande Gud eller människan. Intet existerar, som kan tillbakavisa eller övervinna den allnärvarande sanningen, att varat för evigt är andligt, harmoniskt, oförgängligt och evigt.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Cromwell Sends an Emissary to Sweden

IN THE LATE AUTUMN of 1653, an English emissary arrived in Sweden. Bulstrode Whitelocke, the Keeper of the Great Seal, had been sent by Oliver Cromwell, who had just become Protector, to the court of Kristina to negotiate for the formation of an alliance against Denmark and Holland. The English gentleman had hesitated considerably before undertaking the journey, but he had overcome his scruples, and arrived in Gothenburg in December 1653, with a suite of no fewer than 100 persons. He advanced slowly through the land, which gave him an impression of poverty and want; the roads were bad, the inns miserable. Finally he reached Uppsala, where the queen was then in residence, and obtained an audience. He found a young woman, dressed in a simple grey costume. Whitelocke bowed low three times, kissed the queen's hand, and began to speak. He paid Kristina flawless compliments, compared her to "our virgin queen Elizabeth," and delivered his message. The queen listened attentively and then made her reply, "with a countenance and gesture, full of confidence, spirit and majesty, yet mixt with great civility and a good grace." She assured him of her respect for the English Republic and of her satisfaction at his embassy.

Whitelocke remained long at the Swedish court. He was a serious gentleman, a little solemn and dogmatic, a typical representative of the people for whom, as he himself expressed it, religion had come to be "the chief interest." He had many long conversations with the queen, and conceived a deep admiration for her. His manner toward her was that of the perfect courtier. Notwithstanding his Puritanical attitude towards the world and its vanities, he was often present at court functions, at which the queen danced "with more life and spirit than the rest of the ladyes and than any he had seen," he listened to her learned dissertations on books and ideas, answered her eager questions about England, instructed her in English, bowed gratefully when she declared that Cromwell was in her eyes "one of the gallentest men in the world," superior even to the Prince of Condé, but protested solemnly when she asserted with characteristic energy that he would never be satisfied with anything less than the crown. For the rest, she poked a little fun at the grave diplomat; but he enjoyed her favour nevertheless, as she showed in numerous ways. . . .

Negotiations proceeded rather slowly, and it was not until April 1654 that Whitelocke's agreement was drawn up. It contained no clauses of a definitely political nature. It was simply a generally phrased contract of friendship and commerce.—From "A History of Sweden," by RAGNAR SVANSTROM AND CARL FREDRIK PALMSTIERNA. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

At Home in an Englishman's Castle

UNTIL THE END of the fifteenth century an Englishman's home was his castle, not only in name but in fact. The great castles and the lesser defended dwellings were constructed for security and, as was frequently necessary in those times, for resistance. The standing and wealth of the owner were displayed in this outward and visible sign of strength, but not for this purpose alone. The ingenuity of protective devices might at any moment be put to the practical test.

The methods employed were numerous and are to be found more or less in common throughout England. The surrounding walls were of great thickness and considerable height, being covered at every angle from battlements and lancet windows in the main building. The outer circle of defence was a moat, if it was practicable, and a site was often chosen to admit of the construction of this feature. The approaches across it were strongly guarded and covered by the keep. At corners or intervals of the main building were towers or bastions of great strength and commanding height. . . .

Invariably we find that the Englishman's home was evolved according to his needs. In times of disturbance the first need was very naturally safety and protection, while in times of peace, development was dictated by the desire for greater comfort and adornment. As England emerged from the Wars of the Roses into the era of calm and reconstruction introduced by Henry VII the elaborate precautions for defence were gradually dispensed with. Building for peaceful occupation and enjoyment began to progress very rapidly, and the Tudor period was the result of this activity. The castle keep gave way to the gatehouse, and that in turn a century later had become a gateway which it was the custom to make an architectural feature by giving it much dignity and ornamentation to make up for its loss of usefulness. The old defensive walls became lower until, in Elizabethan times, their breast-height only served the purpose of marking the formality of courtyard or garden. Battlements were succeeded by plain-pointed gables, and although stepped gables were frequently introduced, it was mainly for decoration or distinction, to give the added importance which the fastidious Elizabethan era demanded. Every rich man of the time desired to build a mansion that would exceed in beauty and size that of his friend or political rival. The excellence of his dwelling was expressed in the elaboration of its design and the luxury of its adornment, for it must be remembered that most Tudor and many Elizabethan squires were their own architects.—From "A Manor Through Four Centuries," by A. R. COOK. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1944

A★ 11

MacArthur Gets Pledge of Naval Power for D-Day in Philippines

Chile Revives Popular Front In New Guise

Four Leftist parties make up Democratic Alliance that has survived test of municipal elections.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 15—The Popular Front has been revived in this country under another name—the Democratic Alliance.

The Alliance represents an agglomeration of the Radical, Socialist, Democratic, and Communist Parties. Although this combination survived the test of recent municipal elections, it remains to be seen if the Leftist banner will be carried to the polling booths by the Alliance at the next Presidential and Congressional voting—in 1948.

Former President Pedro Aguirre was elected by a Popular Front, but the combination soon broke up and the present President, Juan Antonio Rios, although a Radical and campaigning with Leftist machinery, proclaimed himself a National candidate. He has since governed in a national sense and refrained from including either the Right, or the Left, extremes in his Cabinet.

Position of Leftists

The Leftist parties, under popular pressure, no doubt, and chiefly because of rocketing living costs, are today demanding a completely Leftist government. President Rios has resisted this demand, pointing out that he was elected on a national platform and that the Leftists were without a program and were not unitedly disposed to take on the responsibility of government.

The Popular Front program is stated as follows:

Defense of the democratic regime; Chilean adhesion to the Atlantic Charter; establishment of commercial and diplomatic relationships with Russia; establishment of a State bank and of a national economic council; defense of the social welfare laws for white collar and manual workers; energetic measures to end the rise in living costs; State intervention in agriculture; and extension of family allowance and service indemnification benefits to manual workers.

Factors Desirable

This sounds not too difficult and in many respects appears very desirable, but there is no reference to the chief point of difference between the Radicals on the one hand and the Socialists and Communists on the other—the formation of farm labor syndicates.

Many of the Radicals are landowners; others, especially the political leaders, are aware that the Socialists and Communists would reap party advantages by unionizing the agricultural workers. At the present time the Radicals outvote the Socialists and Communists.

The situation today is that the Radicals, for the Alliance, are negotiating with President Rios. There is no crisis, but most Chileans feel that a "parting of the ways" will soon be reached. Many, no doubt, dislike the prospect of a renewal of the old and bitter. Left versus Right struggle. They believe that Señor Rios will try to avert it but they do not forget that a former President, Dr. Arturo Alessandri, had similar difficulties and finished up by switching from Left to Right.

Situation Unaltered

The results throughout the country have not materially altered the previously existing situation. Control of the municipalities remains divided, roughly, between Conservatives and Liberals, on one side, and the Alliance parties on the other.

On one point everybody was agreed: The municipal elections were carried out in a most orderly and tranquil manner. The improvement in this respect—including all past elections—was accepted as evidence of a decline in party passion and the growth of a healthy civic spirit. There was a record number of successful women candidates.

Follow Developments

The public also has been following avidly the developments in the case of German political and economic espionage involving almost daily lists of German residents scheduled for deportation. The story is little short of amazing. It tells how an Axis ring made its headquarters in Valparaiso and bought properties on the hills overlooking the Bay, expenditures running well over $1,000,000.

In addition, it was discovered that two yachts had been utilized along the coast. Ashore and afloat the agents were operating the latest and most powerful types of radio transmitting apparatus.

These incidents and investigations, together with the war news, make the headlines of the newspapers, but the great problem for the majority of Chileans and their leaders is the cost of living.

Unless the Rios Government can stop the inflation and make living more tolerable for all workers—and for the middle as well as for the lower classes—it may be faced with an undermining of national support, hitherto its strength in resisting extreme pressure from both directions.

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

Supplies on the Move in Pacific Theater of War

This activity at Aitape, New Guinea, shows the vast amount of men and equipment required to move supplies needed for an amphibious invasion. Hundreds of soldiers, aided by their machines, are busy unloading the landing craft drawn up along the beach. The South Pacific force is now pointed directly toward the Philippines, and supplies are piling up at ports and airfields far to north.

American Pace Outmodes Use Of Older Sites

Ground base of Allies in New Guinea becomes a 'ghost town'—Ships in harbor gone elsewhere.

By Gordon Walker
With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, May 11. Delayed.—This town was once the biggest and most advanced Allied air ground base in New Guinea. Today it is a ghost town.

Most of half a dozen big airfields which once rumbled under the wheels of big bombers are overgrown with grass. The sun-baked streets which once rang to the clomp of thousands of Australian and American troops are now empty except for a few officers who are serving in purely administrative jobs.

A few bare-footed natives clad in Lava Lava print skirts and with frangipani in their hair are lazily tearing down the abandoned camp site. Others from the villages up the coast appear daily bringing in coconut pulp for the copra trade.

Evacuation is most noticeable in the spacious-studded harbor which was formerly choked with Liberty ships, warships, and sundry auxiliary craft.

Prewar Picturesqueness

Now the harbor has reverted to its sleepy prewar picturesqueness with its waters rippled only by wakes of pearling luggers and square-rigged native lakatois.

Even the air passenger service is now so meager that the Red Cross girls who serve at airfield canteens are being moved to more forward bases.

The war has moved on in New Guinea and so has the usefulness of this town as an Allied military base.

It is indicative of the speed with which Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Army is now advancing. Only a short time ago this war theater was struggling along with just enough materials to fight for limited objectives. Now bases further northward are becoming crowded.

Assurance of Support

With thousands of newly arrived combat troops the 5th Air Force has been very considerably strengthened in the South Pacific and what is more important, General MacArthur now has the assurance of support from its entire Pacific fleet whenever he needs it in an operation like Hollandia last month.

A few weeks ago Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney told this correspondent he hoped someday to fly the "old man" to the Philippines.

Nobody knew then whether General MacArthur would be permitted to avenge Bataan. But there is no longer any doubt. The Southwest Pacific force is now pointed directly to the Philippines. The men are fighting for an objective they really want and it is not merely some jungle-bound village on the New Guinea coast.

The Southwest Pacific now has its own big invasion to anticipate. And D-Day is not many months away.

Clothing Workers Hit Congress On Flaws in Stabilization

CHICAGO, May 15 (AP)—The General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America asserted that "Congress has scuttled the President's program for economic stabilization."

The Board, in its report to the Congress of Industrial Organizations Union's convention, which opened today, declared that a combination of Republicans and anti-Administration Democrats "has defaulted on every vital domestic need for the establishment of a secure and united home front which will give maximum support to our armed forces on the battlefront."

As a result, the Board said, "living costs have continued to mount while wages remain stabilized under the 'Little Steel' formula, which now has become outmoded and unrealistic in the light of the failure to halt price increases."

Sidney Hillman, President of the Union and Chairman of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, discussing the announcement of Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas that he would not seek re-election, said "there is no truth to reports that our Committee has spent $250,000 in the Second District of Texas (Mr. Dies' district). We haven't spent seven cents in Texas."

Mr. Hillman, who has been subpoenaed by the Dies Committee, said he would appear before it May 23. Asked if he would take with him records of the Political Action Committee, he replied, "We'll have to determine that."

Mr. Hillman said he expected the union to act on a fourth-term indorsement for President Roosevelt, and added:

"I hate to prophesy, but I would not be surprised if the Union would join the demand for a fourth term."

Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., will address the convention tomorrow, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will speak Thursday.

Green Tells Needs

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 15 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday urged employers, labor, and the Government to get together at once on a postwar program designed to give "full production and full employment at decent wages."

"Labor has often been told in the past that only when conditions are good for business can the workers benefit," Mr. Green said in an address prepared for the Toledo Committee for the Study of the Organization of Peace.

"Now labor tells industry that only when conditions are good for workers can business benefit.

"Both statements are true."

Mr. Green said a high wage standard is inseparably associated with full employment:

"Through the creation and maintenance of such an economic policy a buying market can be established which will absorb and consume the goods which industry produces. In fact, our ability to consume the goods should be greater than our ability to produce goods . . . prices are maintained, income is increased and decent earnings result therefrom."

Reparation Work Urged for Nazi Units

By Peter Lyne
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 15—A plan for dealing with Germany after the war has been published here by Britain's Labor Party Executive Committee, which includes Deputy Premier Clement R. Attlee.

The plan specifically advocates that members of the Gestapo, SS, and other Nazi organizations be required for a period to do reparation work in Russia and other areas.

The Labor report proposes that all Germans outside the Reich who are not ready to become loyal citizens of another nation should be encouraged to return to Germany. In any case it warns that Germans in many areas may face a choice of migration or being massacred.

Britain and Russia, it is proposed, should have air bases in Europe in both enemy and United Nations' territory to be held in behalf of the United Nations. A European air force on the basis of the present RAF, which includes squadrons of British, Poles, Czechs, Dutch, Belgians, French, Norwegians and Greeks is advocated—provided other countries agree.

To Punish Criminals

The bringing of war criminals to justice is advocated but a series of long drawn-out trials is opposed. The Labor Executive Committee wants the occupation of Germany and Japan; destruction of their military castes and heavy industry potential; and international control of German and Japanese economy for "at least a period of years."

This report of the labor leaders here underscores the danger of a precipitate disarmament of the United Nations. Too much will be better than too little, it says.

Executive proposals will be considered by the annual Labor Party Conference opening here May 29, when the rank and file of workers will discuss postwar Germany, which is one of the most lively topics in Britain today.

A sharp clash is expected with more Left Wing critics charging their leaders with advancing unimaginative terms for Germany. A call will be made for a "more genuinely socialistic appeal to the better Germans."

Situation Explained

Typical of this feeling is the following passage in the weekly New Statesman and Nation, "We cannot believe that at this vital moment the Labor Party's message to Germany can fail to contain, even though belatedly, an assurance to German workers that we intend not their destruction but their emancipation. It is remarkable, but often unnoticed, that the Underground press of the countries that have suffered most terribly under German occupation, persistently quotes instances of cooperation between German and foreign workers inside Germany and speaks often of the day when the German and foreign workers can unite once more."

On the other hand, Allied authorities who are planning the taking over of Germany and who at their disposal, are increasing the volume of evidence of the state of German thinking, feel reinforced in their conviction that Germans must be treated primarily as a people whose most active generation has been poisoned by a decade of Naziism.

'Heil Hitler' Barred With Rubber Stamp

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Use of "Heil Hitler!" rubber stamps has been forbidden in Nazi Party offices, a German clandestine broadcast discloses.

It isn't the rubber shortage, either. Nazi officials must not use the "Heil Hitler!" greeting, but must write it in by hand, just to make it seem more personal and convincing.

Students of Germany think the plan may backfire. For the rubber stamp has so long been a synonym of German officialdom that many may interpret its disappearance as a weakening of official enthusiasm for the Führer's greeting.

Wells Offers Plan

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—Author-historian H. G. Wells, says in his just-published "contemporary memoir" entitled "'42 to '44" that "whatever comes out of this war there must be no killing of Hitler."

If Hitler is killed, he wrote, "we should be making a present to the real evil spirts of Germany—we should be giving them just the national martyr behind whose legend they can shelter from the wrath to come."

The proper treatment, he said, would be "to certify him and put him away in a not too luxurious asylum for criminal lunatics."

He added his opinion that Rudolf Hess, the former Deputy Nazi Party leader who parachuted into Britain, should have been shot immediately as a spy.

Mr. Wells covered a wide field of subjects in the 212-page edition limited to 2,000 copies, ranging from criticism of the British Admiralty for ignoring his ideas on the use of helicopters to fight submarines to an attack on the excessive role of sex in personal life.

A jacket notes says the book was priced at two guineas (about $8.40) to keep it out of the hands of all but qualified and serious students.

Nazi Party Quarters Willed to the U. S.

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—Nazi Party headquarters in Berlin are the property of the United States Government under the will of Albert Eckstein, his attorney said May 13 as he filed the will for probate.

Under the terms of the will, Mr. Eckstein, an importer who passed on May 4, instructed the executors to notify the State Department that "all of my propery located in Berlin become the property of the United States of America."

Sylvan Gotshall, lawyer who submitted the will for probate, said the property is "a wonderful house and grounds which the Nazi Government recently took over for the headquarters of the Nazi Party."

Mr. Eckstein, an American citizen, instructed that the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York may select any art objects it wishes from the Berlin establishment.

Nazi Satellites Debate Allied Order to Quit

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter) — Moscow Radio today called directly upon the peoples in Axis satellite countries to revolt from Germany.

In a significant change of policy — a previous Moscow radiocast had called upon the satellite governments to withdrew from the war—the Soviet addressed this message to Europe:

"On the eve of this great conflict Hitler's satellites have received their last warning. The peoples of these countries will have to take the matter of their liberation from the German yoke into their own hands.

"The people of these countries must decide without delay. Time will not wait. Tomorrow the chance will be gone."

By the Associated Press

German satellites are torn today between Nazi demands for increased collaboration and the Allied ultimatum of May 12 to quite the war now or face disastrous consequences.

The Bulgarian cabinet, accordinng to word reaching Istanbul, has been in almost continuous session for the past few days following new German collaboration demands.

Germany is said to have demanded increased aid in the form of Bulgarian occupation forces for Yugoslavia and Greece to release Nazi troops for active service.

Effect on Bulgaria

Effect of the Allied ultimatum in Bulgaria is not yet apparent, but the fact that Russia was a signatory to it adds to the problems with which the present Government is faced. Russia is not at war with Bulgaria and racial ties between the two countries have been strong in the past.

A Balkan report claims that new Soviet peace terms for Romania include a demand that the Romanian army be dissolved or incorporated into the Russian army.

The terms also demand, it is said, that Bessarabia and Bucovina be ceded to Russia and provide for annulment of the Vienna awards with return to Romania of all of Transylvania, which the Axis handed over to Hungary in 1940.

Finland, with whom the United States is not at war, has a particularly difficult decision to face in considering the Allied ultimatum to which the United States is a signatory.

Patience Giving Out

Allied patience with Finland, which remained constant throughout Finnish participation in the war with Russia and during the recent negotiations for an armistice, neared its end when Finland finally rejected the Soviet terms.

Now the Finnish Government is confronted with another problem involving what may be even less favorable consequences than presented by the armistice provisions.

All of the satellites to which the Allied demand was addressed—Romania, Hungary, Finland, and Bulgaria—face the prospect of little leniency from Allied quarters after the war, if they refuse to surrender until after invasion forces are established.

The ultimatum emphasized that the leniency of terms would vary according to the assistance given the Allies.

Dr. Tiso With Hitler

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—Berlin Radio said Adolf Hitler conferred at his headquarters today with Dr. Joseph Tiso, President of the puppet state of Slovakia.

Dr. Tiso was escorted by Slovak Premier Bela Tuka, War Minister Ferdinand Csatlos and propaganda chief Tido Gaspar, the radiocast said.

Foremen's Prolonged Strike Closes War Plant in Detroit

DETROIT, May 15 (AP)—Approximately 3,300 striking foremen, seeking recognition of their independent union, remained away from their jobs in 13 Detroit area war plants today despite a National War Labor Board directive calling upon them to return to work this morning.

The three-week strike resulted in the closing last Friday of the Packard Motor Car Company, producing Rolls-Royce aircraft engines and power plants for PT boats. More than 30,000 Packard workers were sent home.

National officers of the Foreman's Association of America were called into session this forenoon to consider action on the NWLB directive. Robert H. Keys, President of the F. A. A., said the NWLB directive had been received too late to assemble the Association's executive board before today. He did not predict what action the board might take, but earlier had said the foremen were ready to go back if assured they would be reinstated without discrimination.

In addition to Packard, the larger companies affected are the Briggs Manufacturing Company, Hudson Motor Car Company, Murray Corporation of America, Gar Wood Industries, and Aeronautical Products, Inc.

Meanwhile, production was resumed today in the rolling mills unit of the Ford Motor Company at River Rouge after a short strike by about 1,200 employees had closed the operations. The workers, members of the United Automobile Workers, C. I. O., reported they were protesting the disciplining of a union committeeman.

U. S. Airmen Collect Fund for Russians

NAPLES, Italy, May 15 (AP)—Enlisted men of a Marauder squaddon based in Sardinia sent a money order of $509 to the Russian War Relief Society in New York requesting that "if practicable the funds be used for the benefit of some bomber squadron of the Russian Air Force."

Staff Sergeant Lloyd E. Frank, New York, and Technical Sergeant Glenn B. Wiprud, Seattle, started the ball rolling.

"It was just to show our admiration of the Russians' fighting qualities," Eergeant Frank explained.

I. L. O. Leaders Draft Charter of Human Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 15—The Philadelphia Charter, a "restatement of human rights—a social and economic charter," is the description given among leaders who helped draft it for adoption here by the International Labor Conference.

The document, which finds its occasion as a declaration of the future policy, program, and status of the International labor Organization, is as follows:

I

The General Conference of the International Labor Organization, meeting in its 26th session in Philadelphia, hereby adopts, this [tenth] day of May in the year 1944, the present declaration of aims and purposes of the International Labor Organization and of the principles which should inspire the policy of its members.

The conference reaffirms the fundamental principles on which the Organization is based and, in particular, that:

(a) Labor is not a commodity;

(b) Freedom of expression and of association are essential to sustained progress;

(c) Poverty anywhere, constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere;

(d) The war against want requires to be carried on with unrelenting vigor within each nation, and by continuous and concerted international effort in which the representatives of workers and employers, enjoying equal status with those of governments, join with them in free discussion and democratic decision with a view to the promotion of the common welfare.

II

Believing that experience has fully demonstrated the truth of the statement in the preamble to the Constitution of the International Labor Organization that lasting peace can be established only if it is based on social justice, the Conference affirms that:

(a) All human beings, irrespective of race, creed, or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity;

(b) The attainment of the conditions in which this shall be possible must constitute the central aim of national and international policy;

(c) All national and international policies and measures, in particular those of an economic and financial character, should be judged in this light and accepted only in so far as they may be held to promote and not to hinder the achievement of this fundamental objective;

(d) It is a responsibility of the International Labor Organization to examine and consider all international economic and financial policies and measures in the light of this fundamental objective;

(e) In discharging the tasks entrusted to it the International Labor Organization, having considered all relevant economic and financial factors, may include in its decisions and recommendations any provisions which it considers appropriate.

III

The Conference recognizes the solemn obligation of the International Labor Organization to further among the nations of the world programs which will achieve:

(a) Full employment and the raising of standards of living;

(b) Employment of workers in the occupations in which they can have the satisfaction of giving the fullest measure of their skill and attainments and make their greatest contribution to the common well-being;

(c) The provision, as a means to the attainment of this end and under adequate guarantees for all concerned, of facilities for training and the transfer of labor, including migration for employment and settlement;

(d) Policies in regard to wages and earnings, hours and other conditions of work calculated to insure a just share of the fruits of progress to all, and a minimum living wage to all employed and in need of such protection;

(e) Effective recognition of the right of collective bargaining, the co-operation of management and labor in the continuous improvement of productive efficiency, and the collaboration of workers and employers in the preparation and application of social and economic measures;

(f) Extension of social security measures to provide a basic income to all in need of such protection and comprehensive medical care;

(g) Adequate protection for the life and health of workers in all occupations;

(h) Provision for child welfare and maternity protection;

(i) Provision of adequate nutrition, housing, and facilities for recreation and culture;

(j) Assurance of equality of education and vocational opportunity.

IV

Confident that the fuller and broader utilization of the world's productive resources necessary for the achievement of the objectives set forth in this declaration can be secured by effective international and national action, including measures to expand production and consumption, to avoid severe economic fluctuations, to promote the economic and social advancement of the less developed regions of the world, to assure greater stability in world prices of primary products, and to promote a high and steady volume of international trade, the Conference pledges the full co-operation of the International Labor Organization with such international bodies as may be entrusted with a share of the responsibility for this great task and for the promotion of the health, education and well-being of all peoples.

V

The Conference affirms that the principles set forth in this declaration are fully applicable to all peoples everywhere and that, while the manner of their application must be determined with due regard to the stage of social and economic development reached by each people, their progressive application to peoples who are still dependent, as well as to those who have already achieved self-government, is a matter of concern to the whole civilized world.

De Valera Is Frank About Party's Need Of Dail Majority

DUBLIN, May 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera said frankly May 11 that he had called a general election for May 30 in an effort to win a majority of Dail seats for his Fianna Fail Party, now outnumbered 71 to 67.

Mr. de Valera announced the hurry-up election May 9 and immediately was criticized by opponents and sections of the Dublin press.

"A strong, stable government assured of a majority can meet with confidence the crises as they occur or plan effectively in the knowledge that their plans can be carried through," he said.

"Only such a government can command respect, either at home or abroad."

The Prime Minister called the election, second within a year, after the one-vote defeat of his domestic transport bill in the House. Eire's neutrality is not at stake in the election.

Two News Offices Stoned, Argentine Paper Reports

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 15 (AP)—The newspaper Critica of Buenos Aires said yesterday the offices of two liberal newspapers at Parana, El Diario and La Accion, had been stoned by demonstrators celebrating a decree confiscating properties of the Compania Electricidad del Este Argentino, which is affiliated with United States and other foreign power interests.

The decree follows similar confiscation of the British-owned Compania Primitiva de Gas of Buenos Aires and American and foreign power companies affiliated with the Compania Electricidad Nordeste Argentino at Tucuman.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Roddy Meets the Circus

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Author of "Along Comes Judy Jo," "Summer Comes to Apple Market Street," etc. Illustrated by the Author

The Story Starts Here

Roddy had been having a wonderful day with S'rel. When he met her he was taking a long walk alone, because he had no one to play with. His family had moved to a new town, and the boys next door thought he was too small to join their band. S'rel performed in a circus, and she took Roddy to see all her friends. One of them was an ex-drum major, retired, and he gave Roddy a drum major's hat and baton and showed him how to toss the baton in the air and catch it.

Chapter Seven

Roddy called good-by to S'rel and started home in fine drum-major style.

He strutted and he swaggered—he tossed his baton high in the air (and quite often now he caught it).

The big hat kept falling over his eyes—he could hardly see a thing. But oh, Roddy was so happy! He was sure that Fritz and Bill would let him join their band now. They really needed a drum major.

Away he went.

He tossed his baton, oh so high in the air, and sang at the top of his voice.

A Pair of Boys

Suddenly he heard a great rattle and clatter behind him, and a loud voice calling, "Hi there, look out! look out!"

Roddy looked around.

Looming up monstrously behind him, was an enormous moving van, piled high with furniture.

Roddy jumped to the side of the road in a great hurry. The hat fell clear to his chin and Roddy sprawled in the gutter.

But kind hands lifted him up. The hat was pushed back from his face, and a jolly voice said, "Well now, did you ever! If here isn't a drum major just about as big as a pint o' cider! Tad, come here!"

Bending over Roddy was a kind, round-faced man, and a jolly round-faced boy just Roddy's size.

"You're all right, sonny! Come on, we'll give you a lift." The man popped both boys on the tailboard of the van, and off they rumbled down the road.

"You're a drum major!" cried the boy.

A Happy Team

"I'm learning to be," said Roddy.

"My name's Tad," the round-faced boy went on. "I'm eight—we're moving in up here a piece."

"Mine's Roddy. I'm eight, too. Oh, I wish you were going to live near me!"

"So do I," agreed Tad. "We could have a band. I've got a drum."

Tad reached for his drum, and banged it for all he was worth—rub, dub, rubbetty dub!

Roddy twirled his baton, and sang at the top of his voice, tum, ti, ra, tum, tum!

Oh, what fun it was!

New Neighbors

They rumbled on and on.

Then the van stopped. "Here we are!" said the man, and jumped both boys to the ground.

Oh, Roddy could hardly believe his eyes—for there they were, right in front of his own house!

"Oh, oh!" he shouted. "Are you moving in here? We live in this half!"

How the boys did shout.

"What fun we'll have!" cried Tad.

"We'll have a band!" shouted Roddy.

Roddy's mother came to the door. "Oh, Roddy!" she cried.

Then the round-faced man came up and bowed politely. "How do you do, ma'am," he said. "I guess we're goin' to be neighbors. My name's Jones."

End of a Busy Day

"Oh, my! That's just fine!" cried Mother. "Roddy will have someone to play with!" She took both boys in the house and gave them their supper.

Then Father came out. "Hi there," he called. "I'll give you a lift with that bureau." He helped Mr. Jones move in.

After a while Mr. Jones came to the door. "Your mother's come," he told Tad, "and we've put up your bed. We surely do thank you, ma'am."

He led a sleepy Tad to the other side of the house.

"See you in the mornin'," called Tad, between yawns.

As Roddy snuggled down in his own bed a few minutes later he thought, sleepily, "Oh my, an eight-year-old boy in the other side of the house . . . I'm a drum major . . . what fun I've had today . . . S'rel an' the lane . . . an' . . ." Roddy was asleep.

(To be concluded next Monday)

Suddenly Roddy heard a great rattle and clatter behind him

Oh, what fun it was!

A Celebration in Featherdale

Shortly after the concert the people of Featherdale gave for the benefit of Mrs. Dove and her children, the twins, Delia and Dicky Dove had a party. To show their appreciation to their neighbors, Mrs. Dove invited all the children. She wrote invitations on tiny sheets of notepaper and sent the twins out with them, telling them not to miss a single little friend in Featherdale.

The morning before the party, Delia helped her mother bake a cake, while Dicky popped corn and turned the handle of the ice cream freezer till the strawberry ice cream was frozen. Oh, it was a joyous time! They could hardly wait for the party to start.

Finally three o'clock came—and so did all the little birdlings. Delia and Dicky stood in the middle of a circle while they chirped their greetings. Then Mother suggested that they all go out in the yard and have a game of Ring-around-the-rosy. They joined wings and hopped around for a while, then they played hide-and-go-seek. Little Bobby Brown Thrush was the very hardest to find because he was so nearly the same color as the grass and brush that they could hardly see him.

Then Mother Dove called them in for a game of pinning the tail on the donkey. Oh, that was fun! Some of them pinned the tail in such funny places, Little Jerry Jay caused them to squeal in glee when he pinned it on the donkey's nose. His sister, Julia Jay, got the prize for pinning it nearest to where it belonged.

A Peanut Hunt

Finally Mother told them to go out and look for the peanuts she had hidden in the grass, while she fixed the refreshments. Such cheeping and chirping you never heard as they hopped around through the grass hunting for the peanuts. Little Merry Mocking Bird found the most so he was given a tiny red and yellow airplane as a prize.

By this time Mother had all the dishes of ice cream ready, and the birthday cake sitting in the middle of the table. There were little paper hats each with a guest's name written on it. After some chirping and scrambling each one was seated in his right place with his little wings foided politely. That is, all but one. There was one empty chair.

"Why, someone's missing!" Mother cried. "Let's see who it is!" She hopped over and read the card. "Why it's Delia, the little hostess!"

"Where can she be?" everyone asked in great excitement. No one could remember just when he had last seen her—they had been so busy having a good time.

Oliver's Idea

Little Oliver Owl, who was almost as wise as his famous father, said, "Perhaps she got so excited over her party that she has gone to rest."

"That doesn't tell us where she is!" the birdlings cried. They were anxious to get back to their ice cream.

Little Oliver looked very, very wise this time as he said, "And if I were a dove, I might fall asleep under a tuft of grass."

"That's right!" the birds chorused, and began looking under every tuft of grass. Sure enough, Mickie Magpie found little Delia asleep under a bunch of brown grass near a plum bush. Such chattering as Mickey was doing when the others found them!

All this noise awoke Delia, and her little friends told her to hurry up and get back to the table for the ice cream.

At the mention of ice cream she hopped up and ran so fast she beat all the others to the table. Then remembering her manners, she politely waited for her guests to be seated with her.

It was a happy crowd of little birdlings that said good-by to the Dove family. "Thank you for the lovely time!" they said.

"We are very happy that all of you could come!" Mrs. Dove replied. "You must come again!"

"And I'll try to stay awake next time," Delia added.

When Pussy-Willow Comes

When Pussy-willow comes in spring
She does a lot of slumbering.
She curls herself up in a ball
And does not lift her head at all;
And though she's dressed in kitten fur
She does not ever mew or purr.

ROWENA BENNETT

Amelia Helps Her Mother

(Founded on Fact)

By Mary F. Moore

"Amelia," said Mrs. Sheep severely, "it's time you were less silly."

"Oh, but I don't want to grow up!" bleated her child.

She would have run back to play, but her mother stopped her.

"Come with me," she said, firmly, and led her away from the flock, over the hillside, to a spot where they could bleat in peace.

For a long time Amelia Lamb listened to her mother's good advice, and every now and then she slipped behind and had a few high skips on her own. But that didn't mean that she wasn't sorry about being a silly lamb.

Suddenly Mrs. Sheep stopped and looked around.

"Gracious, we've come a long way!" she said.

"Yes, dear Mother," answered Amelia. "I didn't like to stop you, but I think we're lost."

"Nonsense!" answered Mrs. Sheep. "That shows how silly you are. I know the way home perfectly."

Amelia was glad, because she didn't.

Mrs. Sheep's Mishap

However, Mrs. Sheep decided that they would stop for a while on the strange mountain side.

"You may skip a little now," she said, "and then we will have a meal before we go home."

"Thank you," said her child, and started skipping backwards and forwards across the rough track. In the middle of a grand game she happened to look round and there was Mrs. Sheep, lying on her back with her legs waving in the air.

"Oh, you do look funny!" bleated Amelia.

But when her mother didn't jump up she asked, "What's the matter?"

"I'm stuck," gasped Mrs. Sheep. "This piece of heather tripped me. I can't get up!"

"Let me help," said Amelia, making a little dash and trying to push her mother on to her side. But Mrs. Sheep stayed where she was, and felt extremely worried.

"Whatever will happen?" she asked. "You don't know your way home, and the shepherd never comes as far as this."

"No," answered her child, "nor does his barky dog."

Not a bit silly now, she stood looking at her mother. Then she looked down the hillside.

"There's a stream down below," she said, "and a man on the other side. Do you think he'd help?"

"He might if he understood you," said Mrs. Sheep. "You could go and see."

So Amelia scrambled carefully down the mountain, and trotted along the bank of the stream. When she came opposite to where the man was, she gave a long, sad, "Baaa!"—meaning, "Mother's in trouble."

"Go home, little lamb, you'll scare my fish away," answered the man.

"Stupid!" bleated Amelia. "Baaaaaa!"

Amelia's Message

But each time she said it he gave the same answer. So at last she climbed back to her mother.

"He takes no notice," she said. "I wouldn't like to be as stupid as a human being. Now what shall we do?"

She couldn't think, and her mother couldn't think, and meanwhile the day was sliding away, and it began to get chilly.

"It will be cold for you all night with your legs in the air," said Amelia Lamb wisely. "I'll go to the man again."

So once more she slid and jumped down the hill towards the man. He was packing up his things.

"What, you again?" he said, when Amelia baa'd to him.

It wasn't a very helpful answer, and when she saw that he was going away she got desperate, so desperate that the man stopped.

"Is it really as bad as that?" he asked, for he realized that she was telling him something very serious.

Amelia turned away, obviously saying, "Please follow me."

He did, through the water, and up to the place where Mrs. Sheep still lay with her legs in the air. It took him only two minutes to set her on her feet again.

"Thank you, thank you!" bleated the two animals.

The man smiled and went away, and then Mrs. Sheep and Amelia set out together for home.

"That was very sensible of you," said Mrs. Sheep. "I see that you're not really silly underneath, so you can frisk if you want."

"Thank you, dear Mother," answered Amelia, giving the largest jump she had ever managed.

"Baby Bunnies Enjoy Their First Spring Outing," by Sally Bennett, 7, Needham, Mass.; "A Special Sampler for Jack Horner," by Loris Cobb, 8, Arlington, Mass.

More About Jack Horner's Party

Last week we published the prize winning stories which won plums from Jack Horner's Pie. Today we are printing the drawings chosen in the Party this month.

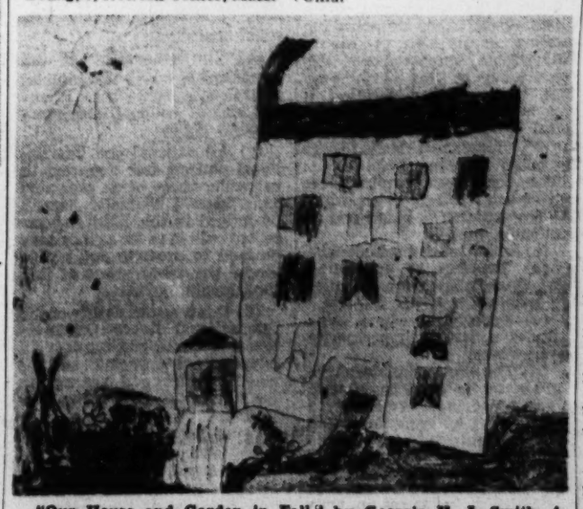
If you want to share in the fun, be sure to send in your best stories or pictures to Jack Horner's Party, Junior Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts. Be sure to have Mother or some other grownup sign your work, telling us your age, and whether the paper was your original, uncopied, and unaided work.

All of our young readers of the page For Children are invited to the Party every month.

The following girls and boys also sent in nice drawings: Ruth Smith, 3, Teaneck, N. J.; David Matson, 6, Washington, D. C.; David J. Carroll, 6, Jamestown, Ind.; John C. Thompson, 6, Washington, D. C.; Alfred Thomson, 7, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Brenda Smith, 7, Capetown, South Africa; Alfred E. Everest, 8, St. Johnsville, N. Y.; Ronald Jury, 8, Mobile, Ala.; Carolyn Gay Scofield, 8, Salt Lake City, Utah; Janet Jarvis, 9, Montclair, N. J.; Mary Ann Reeves, 8, Tacoma, Wash.; Bette Lee Cramer, 9, Beverly Hills, Calif.; Janet Draucker, 9, La Canada, Calif.; Douglas Steel Orput, 9, Rockford, Ill.; Alison Leiterman, 10, Timmins, Ont., Canada; Margaret Ann Robbins, 10, Boston, Mass.; and Lloyd Reudy, 11, Bartlesville, Okla.

"Jack Be Nimble," by Margaret L. McCollum, 10. We hope that Margaret will send us her address so that we may mail her "plum."

"A Busy Squirrel," by Byron Young, 9, Newton Center, Mass.



"Our House and Garden in Fall," by Georgia H. J. Smith, 4, Capetown, South Africa.

The Seed

This tiny seed that lies in
my hand
May look to you like a
grain of sand;
But plant it now, and late
in spring
Petunias will be blossoming.

MAURICE HILL

Colorado Crocuses Are First, Then Heavier Snowstorms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo. — Those in Colorado are accustomed to tell eastern friends that crocuses bloom in the late autumn around Denver, since there is almost always more snow after the blooming of those beautiful harbingers of spring than there is before.

It has been especially true this year. Denver has had almost 80 inches of snow so far in 1944, against an average all-year snowfall of about 57 inches. There were 32.5 inches of snow in March, about 20 inches in April, and about seven inches in May.

Further, much of the snow has been heavy and wet, so that there has been an unusual amount of moisture precipitation; in fact Colorado has had since Jan. 1, the equivalent of a year's precipitation in the "drought decade"—the 30's.

Until the heavy snows began, the winter had been unusually dry all over the Central Rockies, and there appeared promise of little precipitation to fill up the irrigation reservoirs and produce the lush wartime crops which only plentiful stored water makes possible in this semi-arid country.

Now the reservoirs are brimming, including those which supply the City of Denver, which have a full two year's supply in them.

That's good. Good also is that the soil is unusually moist for raising grains and other crops grown by dry-farming methods.

But the unusual wetness has held back preparation of the ground for crops, so that farmers in the huge irrigation areas are weeks behind in getting the seed into the ground for such crops as sugar beets, beans and dry peas, potatoes, and other crops—all the staple food standbys grown in the high plains.

When the snows do cease, the farmers will, despite the acute shortage of help, have to put everything possible into the ground all in a rush. The growing season is not long, and nature won't wait.

But had you heard the story about the boy from southern Louisiana who was transferred to Camp Hale, high in the Rockies where they have snow 10 months in the year? His folks at home got a completely empty, very soggy package from him.

They couldn't understand it until a letter came: "Dear Folks: It was such a thrill to me to see snow for the first time that I am sending you a sample." Anyway, that's the story.

New York Mayor Honored in Music

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia received yesterday the Henry Hadley Medal of the National Association for American Composers and Conductors, awarded for "outstanding services to American music."

In presenting the award at the organization's annual reception, Chalmers Clifton, Awards Committee Chairman, cited the Mayor as a "sincere music lover" whose "energy and enthusiasm have been most helpful in establishing the City Center of Music and Drama."

Citations from the Association also were presented to Newbold Morris, President of the New York City Council, for his promotion of the City Center; Samuel Barber, composer, for a new symphony and other works composed while in the armed forces; Richard Rodgers, composer, for the "Oklahoma!" score and earlier works. There were several other citations.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Berkshire

Maidenhead: Church Building, Marlow Road, 7 p. m., June 9. (Note change of hour.)

Middlesex

Chiswick: Church Building, 3:30 p. m., June 10.

Scotland

Dumbartonshire

Helensburgh: Victoria Hall, 7:15 p. m., June 26.

Wales

Glamorganshire

Swansea: Church Building, Mirador Crescent, Uplands, 7 p. m., June 22.

Bermuda

Hamilton: Playhouse Cinema, 3:30 p. m., June 18.

Canada

Manitoba

Brandon: Main Dining Room, Prince Edward Hotel, 9 p. m., May 26.
Virden: St. Paul's United Church, 8:30 p. m., May 23.

Ontario

Sault Ste. Marie: Church Edifice, 622 Queen Street East, 8:15 p. m., May 25.

Saskatchewan

Regina: Darke Hall for Music and Arts, College Avenue and Cornwall Street, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Saskatoon: The Bessborough, 8:30 p. m., May 22.
Swift Current: Lyric Theater, 3 p. m., May 21.

United States

California

Costa Mesa (auspices First Church, Newport Beach): Newport Harbor Union High School, Fifteenth and Irvine Streets, 3 p. m., May 21.
Fresno: Church Edifice, Calaveras at N Street, 8 p. m., May 23.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 23.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1900 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., May 22.
Los Angeles (auspices Thirty-second Church): Twenty-sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 740 North St. Andrews Place, 8 p. m., May 26.

Connecticut

Bridgeport (Second Church): Bassick High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 21.
Rockville: Sykes High School Auditorium, Park Street, 3:15 p. m., May 21.
Waterbury: Waterbury Women's Club, 74 Central Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 22.

Idaho

Coeur d'Alene: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 27.
Kellogg: Sunnyside Auditorium, 101 West Riverside, 8 p. m., May 25.

Illinois

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., May 26.
Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., May 22.
Chicago (Sixth Church): Fenger High School Auditorium, 11220 Wallace Street, 8 p. m., May 23.
Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Regal Theater, 4719 South Parkway, 12:10 p. m., May 25.
Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., May 22.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 23.
Clinton: Evening, May 22.
Downers Grove: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 23.
Evanston (joint lecture): Varsity Theater, 1710 Sherman Avenue, 12 m., May 23.
Joliet: Church Edifice, Sherman Street and Second Avenue, 8 p. m., May 22.
La Salle (auspices First Church, Peru): Matthiessen Memorial Auditorium, La Salle-Peru Township High School, 3 p. m., May 21.
Quincy: Senior High School, Fourteenth and Maine Streets, 8 p. m., May 23.

Indiana

Gary: Seaman Hall, City Church Building, 569 Washington Street, 8 p. m., May 26.
Lafayette: Elisa Fowler Hall, Purdue University, 3 p. m., May 21.

Iowa

Davenport: Church Auditorium, Kirkwood Boulevard and Grand Avenue, 8 p. m., May 22.
Des Moines (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 22.
Maquoketa: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., May 21.

Maine

Calais: Church Edifice, Germain Street, 8 p. m., May 23.

Massachusetts

Greenfield: High School Auditorium, Federal Street, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Lexington: Lexington High School, 1475 Massachusetts Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 21.
Malden: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 26.
Melrose: Memorial Hall, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., May 21.

Michigan

Albion: Washington Gardner High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 21.
Benton Harbor: Congregational Church, Bellview and Broadway, 8 p. m., May 25.
Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., May 26.
Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 20011 Grand River Avenue, 8 p. m., May 23.
Detroit (Ninth Church, Colored): Condon Intermediate School, West Grand Boulevard and Buchanan Street, 4 p. m., May 21.
Mt. Pleasant: High School Auditorium, South Fancher Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 26.
Petoskey: Church Edifice, Waukazoo and Michigan Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Ypsilanti: Central High School, 3:30 p. m., May 21.

Minnesota

Albert Lea: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Duluth (auspices Second Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Ninth Avenue East and First Street, 8:15 p. m., May 24.
Minneapolis (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth Street and Nicollet Avenue, 8 p. m., May 25.
St. Cloud: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 23.

Missouri

Marshall: Church Auditorium, 168 South Jefferson Street, 8:30 p. m., May 25.

Nebraska

Nebraska City: Methodist Church, Eleventh Street and First Avenue, 3 p. m., May 21.

New York

Batavia: Batavia High School Auditorium, Ross Street, 3:30 p. m., May 21.
Lockport: Auditorium, Emmett Belknap Junior High School, High Street, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
Mamaroneck: Mamaroneck Junior High School Auditorium, West Boston Post Road, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Newark: High School Auditorium, West Miller Street, 8 p. m., May 23.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., May 25.
Olean: Church Edifice, East State and North Barry Streets, 8:30 p. m., May 25. Radiocast Station WHDL, 1450 kilocycles.
Port Jervis: Rose Room, Hotel Minisink, 8:15 p. m., May 26.
Richmond Hill: Church Auditorium, 8760 One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 3:30 p. m., May 27.
Utica: Church Edifice, 1804 Genesee Street, 8 p. m., May 29.
Watertown: Senior High School, Sterling Street, 8 p. m., May 26.
Whitestone: Masonic Temple, 149-39 Eleventh Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 25.

Ohio

Bedford: Bedford High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 26.
Brecksville: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 22.
New Philadelphia: Public Library, 121 Fair Avenue North West, 3:15 p. m., May 21.
Port Clinton: Guild Hall, East Second and Jefferson Street, 8 p. m., May 25.
Toledo (Third Church): Macomber Vocational High School, 3 p. m., May 21.

Pennsylvania

Duquesne (auspices First Church, McKeesport): Carnegie Free Library Auditorium, Second Street at Kennedy Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Erie: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 22.
Oil City: Belles Lettres Club Auditorium, 405 West First Street, 8 p. m., May 23.
Pottsville: Necho Allen Hotel Ballroom, Center and Mahantongo Street, 8:15 p. m., May 22.
West Chester: Church Edifice, 227 North High Street, 3:15 p. m., May 21.

Vermont

Bennington: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
St. Johnsbury: Church Edifice, Main and Prospect Streets, 8 p. m., May 22.

Washington

Bellingham: Church Edifice, Maple and Forest Street, 2 p. m., May 21. Radiocast Station KVOS, 780 kilocycles.
Coulee Dam: Government School Building, 8 p. m., May 24.
Everett: Church Edifice, Thirty-third Street and Colby Avenue, 8 p. m., May 21.
Spokane (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 23.
Yakima: Church Edifice, Naches and A Streets, 8 p. m., May 22.

Wisconsin

Ashland: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Chippewa Falls: Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 22.
Manitowoc: Washington Junior High School, Twenty-first and Division Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 29.
Neillsville: Church Auditorium, Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Stevens Point: Emerson School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 21.
Watertown: Church Edifice, 500 Fifth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 26.
Wauwatosa: Church Edifice, 7738 Milwaukee Avenue, 8 p. m., May 23. Transmitted to Wauwatosa Woman's Club, 1636 Wauwatosa Avenue.
West Bend: McLane Grade School, 8 p. m., May 26.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on May 21; June 4, 18.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on May 28.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on June 25.

Eastern States

New York

New York—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on May 21.
New York—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on June 4, 18.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m, WOLF, 1490kc, on May 21; June 4, 18.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on May 21.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on May 21; June 4, 18.

Pacific Coast

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on May 21; June 4, 18.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on May 21; June 4, 18.

Canada

Toronto

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on May 28; June 11, 25.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on May 21; June 18.

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Tito Tells Partisan Strategy In Talk With Correspondents

The following interview with Marshal Josip Broz [Tito] is the first which the Allied command in the Mediterranean has permitted to reach England and be made public. It was arranged through military headquarters at Cairo.

A previous interview with the Yugoslav Partisan leader, obtained by the Associated Press, which submitted written questions and received the Marshal's personally-written replies, has been held up by censors of Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson's Allied Mediterranean Command since its submission to censorship on April 30. Reason given for suppression is that "the Yugoslav mission is now in London currently negotiating the points raised, and hence we do not want Tito to use popular pressure against Allied policy."

By Stoyan Pribichevich
Representing the combined American and British Press
Distributed by the Associated Press

SOMEWHERE IN YUGOSLAVIA, May 8, Delayed—A few weeks ago a high Allied official in the Mediterranean zone expressed doubts as to whether certain territories of Yugoslavia could be called "liberated" in the strictest sense of the word.

I entered the Partisan territory safely 10 miles behind the fighting line. I traveled 25 miles on a Partisan railroad. I passed Partisan patrols along the road. I watched a procession of two dozen of German Ustachi and Chetnik prisoners, and I visited the last session of the Anti-Fascist Youth Congress.

All this in three hours. This was liberated enough for me.

Upon my arrival in Yugoslavia on a vast mountain field under a starry sky I met Maj. Randolph Churchill [son of the British Prime Minister], a number of Partisan officers and soldiers, and groups of peasant men and women with ox carts to carry my luggage.

A captured German "people's car" then took me, my British colleague, John Talbot, and Gen. Sretin Zujevich, "the Black," a member of Tito's [Marshal Josip Broz] Supreme Staff, for a ride through the night. Behind us a town had been bombed the previous morning.

Youth Congress in Session

At 2:30 a. m. the automobile descended into a town and stopped short before a blacked-out building. Talbot and I entered an illuminated huge hall, decorated with Partisan, British, American, and Russian flags and packed with over 800 uniformed young men and girls.

Tremendous applause burst forth, mingled with the shout of "Savez! Savez! Savez!" (Alliance!).

We proceeded to the front row facing the speaker of the second Anti-Fascist Youth Congress of Yugoslavia. From a chair in the middle covered with a colorful Bosnian rug arose Marshal Tito and shook hands with us in a storm of applause and shouting.

"I have been waiting for you," he said to Talbot and me.

Marshal Tito looks exactly as in his profile photographs, which are well known in America: of medium build, with a lifted head rather blond and with gray eyes and bushy eyebrows and the finely chiseled face of an American Indian. He wore boots and a simple gray-green uniform.

Until Defeat of Hitler

He speaks calmly and deliberately, with a faint trace of Slovenian accent, and lets himself be interrupted at will. He speaks perfect German and Russian as well as some French. He reads English fluently, and understands the talk pretty well, but is too shy to speak English, for fear of mistakes.

Marshal Tito expects the second front soon, and a Russian drive straight westward toward the heart of Germany. He does not expect the Germans to withdraw from Yugoslavia or the Balkans unless the Russians reach Belgrade, and in any case not without a fight, and he intends to continue to fight against the Germans, even after Yugoslavia is liberated, until the total and utter defeat of Hitler.

Right now he will be able to place 150,000 soldiers at the disposal of the Allies for action elsewhere, if Yugoslavia is liberated; later, perhaps even twice as many.

According to Marshal Tito, the German fighter is not what he used to be. If his initial attack fails, the German loses heart.

For the Chetnik, Marshal Tito has little respect. The Chetniks, in spite of their historic reputation, take to flight in any determined attack, he says. However, they know the terrain and are extremely valuable to the Germans and harmful to the Partisans as German guides, he says.

Marshal Tito says the Germans while not resorting to large-scale offensive pressure on a number of different points in Yugoslavia, are advancing on several of them.

The idea is to force the Partisans to waste their supplies and ammunition and prevent them from concentrating on any one point at the moment of the coming Allied invasion in Europe, he thinks.

Supplies From the Air

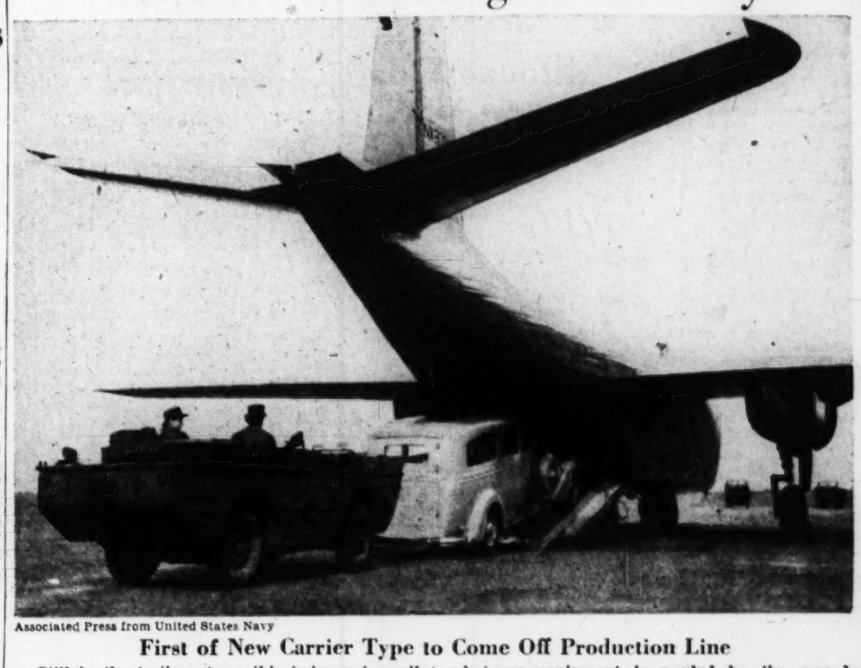
This is preinvasion German strategy of Partisan de-concentration. Marshall Tito admits that the Allies are doing much in the way of supplying the Partisans from the air, though such aid cannot be massive—rather a drop in the ocean.

However, he points out that supplies by air have freed the Partisans from a difficult and dangerous transportation problem. Instead of dragging supplies on foot or by oxen from one point to another, the Partisan command now directs planes where to drop them.

As we parted, I asked the Marshal whether we would have to evacuate our present headquarters in view of reports of advancing Germans in our sector. He laughed and said, "Maybe, maybe not. It really doesn't matter. This is a different kind of a war."

I remembered the explanation of British military experts in Cairo: the Germans are chasing their tail in Yugoslavia. The Partisans retreat before tanks and then fall upon the Germans from behind and cut off the German infantry. Wherever the Germans advance, they only hold the ground they stand on, and each of their columns has to fight in two directions—in the front and in the rear.

Drive-In Plane Designed for Navy



Associated Press from United States Navy

First of New Carrier Type to Come Off Production Line

Still in the testing stage, this twin-engine, all stainless steel, heavy cargo carrier plane is the first of its kind to come off the production line, and when accepted will be used to rapidly move whatever equipment is needed by the armed forces. Preliminary engineering work on the plane started the day after the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor.

Parachute Silk Worn By Peasant Women

Marshal Tito's Headquarters in the Yugoslav Mountains, May 9, Delayed.

The Yugoslav peasant women in the mountain village nearby are among the best dressed women in the world.

Perhaps the cut of their clothes leaves something to be desired, but their quality is unsurpassed. They are made from the pure silk of damaged British and American (varicolored) parachutes which carry food, munitions and medical supplies to the Partisans.

The women used them for skirts, blouses, kerchiefs, scarves and other garments.

Moslems in Army

BARI, Italy, May 8 Delayed (AP)—Nearly 15,000 Moslems now are fighting in the ranks of the Yugoslavian Liberation army, a spokesman for the Partisan mission in Italy reported today.

Streaming into liberated territories from the occupied sections of Bosnia and Macedonia they have been placed in two all-Moslem brigades and in some smaller detachments assigned to the various corps of Marshal Josip Broz's [Tito] armies.

They share supplies and equipment on an equal basis with other Partisan outfits, and their ability to travel swiftly and lightly has made them invaluable to the guerrilla warfare being waged in many sections of the Yugoslav hinterland.

The first Moslem brigade was formed four months ago and it has particularly distinguished itself in the Velika Kladusha section of Western Bosnia, the spokesman said.

French Push On Toward Rome; Nazis in Strong Defense Sites

Continued from Page 1

as well as the bridges. The fast-running stream varies between three to nine feet in depth and 40 to 90 in width, but the bridgehead was strengthened so quickly that enemy counterattacks failed to check its expansion.

Gain by Americans

Meanwhile, further south on the Fifth Army front French and Americans drove the enemy out of several strongly held positions, including Castelforte, and withstood repeated Nazi attempts to regain several of them.

As the French took Castelforte after bitter fighting the Americans pushed toward a position they subsequently gained astride the road junction northwest of Santa Maria Infante.

More than 2,000 prisoners were taken along the whole front. On the Fifth Army's coastal flank, Allied naval units attacked communications behind the Nazi front, bombarding the Appian Way which is the main supply artery, and attacking German heavy guns. American and British cruisers and destroyers engaged on this job had the lanes cleared for them by mine sweepers.

Up in the Adriatic sector to which the Eighth Army formations had been withdrawn a force of Germans estimated as at company strength gained some ground and is strengthening defense positions.

On the Anzio bridgehead with which the success of the present Allied drive would link the main forces there is merely a normal amount of artillery activity.

Close Co-ordination

Such is the overall picture of the Italian front. And while it is taking shape Mediterranean air forces are operating in close co-ordination with the ground offensive.

Heavy bombers struck deep behind enemy lines at railyards and airfields, and over the actual battle zone RAF and Dominion fighter bombers again worked with success their "cab rank" system for plastering tactical targets promptly at the Army's request.

This scheme consists of maintaining a standing patrol in the sky near where it is likely to be needed, and summoning into action the machines comprising it as the land situation may require.

Instructions are wirelessed in clear, not code, by ground observers and aircraft dive onto the targets indicated with a minimum of delay.

This plan of calling on planes near at hand in the sky instead of those waiting at airfields has cut down spectacularly the time margin between the Army's selection of the target it wants bombed and the bombing operation itself.

One group of fighter bombers alone made 32 separate attacks of this type yesterday—the majority being on gun pits and mortar positions in the region of Cassino.

Fight Renewed in House For Treaty-Making Power

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—Renewing his fight to win for the House a share in the treaty-making power now held exclusively by the President and the Senate, Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, today published a 20-page document listing 14 points supporting his views. The document, printed at his own expense and distributed to other members of Congress, is replete with historical data.

Mr. Bloom criticized the present treaty-making method as defeating the principle of majority rule. He charged it with being the source of official friction and popular dissatisfaction ever since it was established. He explained that the framers of the Constitution realized they were departing from the majority-rule principle, but that a coalition forced the issue—that the critics were reminded that the Constitution could be amended if in the future revision seemed advisable.

A consistent critic of present treaty-making methods, Mr. Bloom has introduced a constitutional amendment that would make these two fundamental changes in the law: peace treaties to be made by the President with the advice and consent of "Congress" instead of simply the Senate; a majority vote of both Houses to be sufficient to ratify any treaty.

14 Points

Mr. Bloom's 14 points are:

1. The "undemocratic, unjust, discriminatory treaty-making arrangement" was made by the framers of the Constitution unwillingly, under pressure, and contrary to its spirit.

2. Exclusion of the House from the treaty-making power "was based primarily on the assumption that secrecy was necessary and that the Senate would participate in originating and negotiating treaties."

3. The two-thirds rule was adopted as a compromise to prevent rupture of the Union and was admitted to be undemocratic, dangerous, and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

4. The treaty-making power "has repeatedly usurped legislative power, causing collisions between the two houses of Congress."

5. It has repeatedly caused friction between the President and the Senate.

6. It enables "partisan and political cliques to sacrifice the public interest, and Senate minorities have repeatedly abused this power."

7. "Elections, enactment of laws, abrogation of treaties, judgments of court and other operations of government are conducted under majority rule."

8. The entire Congress which makes war should have the power to make peace.

9. Treaties are laws and should be made by the legislative power which includes the President.

Less Politics Seen

10. Politics, partisanship, and personal animosities would be less likely to imperil the national interest if the treaty-making power were vested in Congress instead of giving veto power to a minority in the Senate.

11. Since most treaties require some legislation to make them effective—usually in the way of appropriations—the House, which shares the power to grant money with the Senate, doesn't in the case of treaties share with the Senate the right to refuse to grant money.

12. It interferes with the prerogatives of the House to originate revenue bills in the case of treaties affecting revenue.

13. The two-thirds rule "enables 34 Senators representing 17 states to defeat a treaty favored by the President and 62 senators representing 31 states," although the 34 senators may represent only 3,200,000 voters and the 61 senators 42,000,000.

14. Ratification of treaties by majority vote of both houses "would fairly represent the will of all the people of all the states."

World Employment Committee Set Up by I.L.O. Conferees

Continued from Page 1

Public Works Committee, had its object newly defined here. Governments in exile in London have already been organizing to exchange experience and technical information, on public works, it was stated, and the Committee will seek to insure a continuation of such effort and to include a larger number of nations.

The committee was also instructed to draw up a list of proposed works which can be undertaken only in co-operation with other countries or with international organizations.

Next Meeting Uncertain

While a meeting will be held as soon as possible it did not appear practicable until after the European war.

The scope of the permanent Committee on Migration for Settlement was broadened. Agricultural migration cannot now be considered alone, the governing body was told by the I. L. O. secretariat.

Certain nations appear apprehensive that there may be an enormous flood of immigrants and therefore tend to maintain barriers higher than may be justified.

The Committee is purposed to help meet the needs of both sides—to protect the interests of labor in emigrating and to protect the receiving countries against any lowering of standards of labor.

The governing body approved a recommendation to authorize a meeting of the committee as soon as feasible, perhaps not before the end of the war in Europe.

New Committees

A committee to negotiate with countries that will have to make the peace settlement concerning the social provisions to be included in it was formed.

A constitutional committee was named to consider the relationship of the I. L. O. with other international bodies and other matters.

A meeting of the Joint Maritime Commission, probably in London in September of this year, was approved. This Commission was referred to as the first of the international industrial committees the I. L. O. hopes to set up. Only seamen and shipowners will participate.

Eyewitness Story on German Civilians

Continued from Page 1

universal appearance of lassitude among the civilian population.

If you travel by subway or bus you notice that no one speaks and very few even read the papers.

It is the same in restaurants.

A German worker will sit apathetically at his table, staring into space and often will be seen with his head dropped, fast asleep across the table. He appears physically worn out from overwork and lack of proper food.

Today and for a long time past the German civilian has worked from 10 to 12 hours daily.

Work Begins at 7

He gets up at 6 so as to be at his factory or office at 7.

There he stays until 5 o'clock or later.

Then in the big much-bombed cities like Berlin he hurries home, snatches a bite of food and packs his valise ready for a night in a shelter.

Every night now for several months past Berlin gets an alert at about 8 p. m. and everyone has to scuttle to a shelter. Usually it is only a few Allied planes on a nuisance raid or others flying somewhere else in Germany.

By 10 o'clock the all-clear sounds and he can return home and to bed, only to get up again in two or three hours on those nights when a big raid develops.

If there is damage in his neighborhood the worker has to assist civil defense in clearing it up and still has to be back again at his office or lathe at 7 the next morning. It's the Berlin equivalent of the London blitz intensified many times.

Obey Sense of Duty

The result of all this has been that most civilians are too exhausted to resist or think of rebellion. They have become like so many automata who are carried along by the impetus of the sense of duty and discipline which has been instilled in them over the past 10 years.

This is partly the reason why, although most of them want peace at any price they find themselves incapable of doing anything about it and there is very little power of resistance remaining among the older members of the Leftist parties.

Among the middle and upper classes there is the same appearance of physical exhaustion, relieved in some measure by the fact that they can afford to buy in the "black market" many types of food which it is impossible to get anywhere else in Germany.

The "black market" flourishes. So official form-ridden is Nazi Germany that anyone has a good chance of escaping police detection providing he has the correct stamp on a piece of paper. The important question to decide about Germany is at what point will their tribulations be too heavy to be born.

Many Factories Immobilized

By the end of February it was estimated in official German quarters that Allied bombing has destroyed 20 per cent of Berlin and had immobilized 30 per cent of its industries. And Berlin, though bombed most often, is not the most heavily bombed city in the Reich.

As long as Hitler can keep up the spirit in the Army by treating soldiers as an especially better and privileged people there doesn't seem much prospect of any immediate break in morale. Even the defeats and appalling conditions on the Russian front haven't yet had any widespread consequence.

Everything is done to cosset the soldier. He is loaded down with decorations. He is well fed. He gets frequent leave in Paris, Vienna, and other pleasure resorts in occupied Europe.

Soldier in Clover

By comparison with the civilian the soldier is in clover and many of them who have never had any other alternative than soldiering cannot visualize themselves as unprivileged units among the civilian population in a defeated country.

For the present the whole fabric of the German state is held together by the waning authority of the Nazi Party and by the sense of discipline and duty of the Nazi and professional elements in the Army.

Germany is a country without hope, darkened by the cloud of impending doom. The key to a quick victory for the Allies lies in the Wehrmacht which must be battered down in battle or by propaganda, or both.

'Caravan' Values In Britain Rise To High Levels

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter)—Caravans, better known in the United States as "trailers," are reaching a new high in premium value in Britain.

Hundreds were bought early in the war by bombed-out families. Many people are using them for permanent homes for economical as well as accommodation reasons. The Government has also bought up a good many for mobile canteens and ambulances.

Appeals are flooding the Caravan Club of Great Britain from Government officials and factory and airdrome inspectors who have to travel about a good deal and want to hire caravans for short periods. And since Londoners are deprived of seaside holidays this year, bidding is also high from those who would like to use them for summer holidays in the country.

But most of the firms which manufactured the houses on wheels before the war are now on other work, and they just aren't to be had.

Britain Names Butler Minister of Education

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter)—Britain now has a Minister of Education.

The House of Commons has approved a Government amendment to the education bill whereby the status of the president of the Board of Education was altered to that of Minister of Education.

The House rejected a Labor amendment asking for the abolition of school fees.

Mr. Richard Austen Butler, who is now to be known as Minister of Education, said it was not the Government's intention that there should be a large number of assisted schools but opportunity for fee paying schools was a democratic move. It was, said Mr. Butler, fantastic to adopt the view that it was immoral for a parent to pay for his child's education.

Mr. Butler added, that there was no desire by the Government to avoid a linking in some way public schools with general state system.

The House also approved the Government's amendment ending the marriage bar on women teachers. No women would in future be disqualified or dismissed from any country school or auxiliary school by reason only of marriage.

Polish Exile Leader Discounts Rival Plan

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—The New York Times, in a London dispatch, today quoted Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Polish Prime Minister, as saying he was not worried about reports that Russia intended to form a rival regime in Poland, because such a move would be frustrated by the strength and loyalty of his Underground organization.

The Times quoted Mr. Mikolajczyk as denying his Government intended to inject its border dispute with Russia into the presidential campaign in the United States.

"He was 'proud' of Polish-born citizens who, while good Americans, 'remember Poland with fondness,'" the Times dispatch said, "but could see nothing but harm resulting from a confusion of the Old World's problems with those of the New."

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Established 1880
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Be Safe...Be Sure...
When Purchasing Diamonds, Jewelry or Silverware
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
Fosters-Jewelers
The J. A. Foster Co.—
Dorrance and Middle Streets

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Invitations Reception Cards Calling Cards
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Orders may be given now, with delivery assured at your convenience.

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Providence 88th Year
Branches: Wayland Square and Newport

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence
Let Us Keep Your Furs Safe!
Our Cold Storage vaults assure the safety of your garments. Our experts inspect and clean your furs without charge before storing them.
Bring your furs to the Fur Storage Section on the Fourth Floor . . . or phone Dexter 7500.

Shepard
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence
Shop for Shoes by Mail
★ If you must buy shoes choose Florsheims

THEY'LL LAST
11.95 PAIR
LEATHER is one of the seven vital war materials; every patriotic American must buy fewer shoes, wear each pair longer. Yes, wartime calls for FLORSHEIMS, built to look lovely, longer! Black and army russet.
Be sure to send Shoe Coupon
Women's Shoe Store—Street Floor

GLADDING'S
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Feather Weight Warmth! 100% Wool
North Star Blankets
A beautiful light weight blanket to be used as a throw or afghan. 72x84 inches, bound with a fine quality rayon satin ribbon. Rose, blue, white.
8.95
MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS FILLED

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ⅛
Adams Ex ⅛g	13	12	11⅞	11⅞	
Air Reduction 1a	3	38½	38	38	— ½
Alaska Juneau	18	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Alleghany Corp	11	2	2	2	
Alleghany pf	13	27¾	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅞
Alleg LudStl .70e	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾g	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Allied Mills 2e	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
Allied Strs 1	10	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼e	5	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	+ ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	110	110	110	
Alpha P Cem ½e	2	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Amal Leather	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Amerada Pet 1½e	2	96¾	96	96	+ ½
AmAgChDel 1.20	2	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Am Bosch ½e	10	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
Am Brake Sh .35e	3	41	40¾	40¾	
Am Can 3	1	88	88	88	
Am Can pf 7	10	173	173	173	+ ½
Am Car&Fdy 4g	1	33⅞	33½	33½	+ ¼
Am Car&F pf1¾e	1	73	73	73	— ¼
Am Chain & C 2	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Am Chicle 4a	† 20	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	+ ⅝
Am Colortype 15e	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
Am Distill stpd	6	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
Am Export L 2	1	25	25	25	
Am For Pow	10	4½	4½	4½	
Am&F P $6 pf3k	3	73½	73	73	—1½
Am&F P$7pf3½k	11	83	81	81	—1
Am&F P 2pf	25	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
Am-Haw SS ¾e	2	34	34	34	+ ⅜
Am Hide & Leath	4	3½	3½	3½	
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+ ⅛
Am Ice	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Am Locomotive ¼e	5	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	2	89⅞	89¾	89⅞	+ ⅞
Am M&Fdy .80	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
Am Metal ½e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Am M&Met ¼e	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
AmNewsCo1.80	† 60	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ½
Am Pow & Lt	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Am P&L $6 pf	4	44¾	44½	44½	
Am P&L $5 pf	4	41¾	41¼	41¾	
Am Rad&StS .20e	10	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Am R Mill .40e	20	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
Am RollM pf4½	†530	65½	64¾	65½	+ ½
Am Safety Raz ½e	2	16¼	16	16¼	
Am Seating ½g	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Am Sh Bldg 1e	† 10	26½	26½	26½	—1
Am Smelt & R 2	2	37	37	37	+ ¼
Am Smelt&Rpf7	† 80	155	154¾	154¾	+ ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Am Stove .60e	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
Am Tel & Tel 9	9	157⅝	157⅜	157⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	1	61½	61½	61½	— ¾
Am Tob B 3a	7	63	62¼	62¼	— ¾
Am Tob pf 6	80	144½	143¾	143¾	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½e	1	10	10	10	— ¼
Am Viscose 1e	6	42¾	42½	42¾	+ ¼
Am Viscose pf 5	1	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	4	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Am Wool pf 2k	1	82⅝	81⅝	81⅝	—1⅜
Am Zinc L & S	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop ½e	12	25¼	25	25	— ¼
Anac W&C ¼e	† 30	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Armour & Co	12	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	1	82	82	82	—1½
Armstrong Cork ½e	1	37	37	37	— ¼
Assd D Gds1pf6	† 20	98	98	98	+ ⅛
Assd DGd 2 pf7	60	92¼	92¼	92¼	+1⅜
Atch T & S F 3e	3	64½	64⅛	64⅛	+ ⅜
Atch T&S F pf 5	4	94¼	93¾	94	+ ¼
Atl Coast Line 3g	9	37¾	36¾	37¾	+ ⅝
Atl G&WIn pf2½e	3	63	63	63	+ ⅞
Atl Refining ½e	10	32	32	32	+ ¼
Atlas Corp ¼e	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Atlas Powd1½e	† 30	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	— ½
Aust Nichols	4	11¾	11½	11½	
Aust NpfA1½k	† 40	77½	77½	77½	—2½
Aviation Corp .10e	11	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
B					
Bald Loco ct1½g	15	18⅞	18½	18¾	
Balt & Ohio	13	7⅛	7	7	
Balt & Ohio pf	5	14⅛	14	14⅛	
Bangor & Ar	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Barker Bros ¾g	4	15	15	15	
Barnsdall Oil .60e	5	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2e	6	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	2	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	
Beech Airc 1g	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Bell Airc 1a	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
Bendix Aviat 1½e	4	36	35½	36	+ ⅜
Benef Ind Ln .30e	3	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ¼
Best Foods ½e	2	18	18	18	+ ¼
Beth Steel 3e	12	57⅝	57½	57½	— ⅜
Beth Steel pf 7	1	120	120	120	+1⅝
Bigelow-Sanf ½e	2	44½	44⅝	44½	+ ¾
Black&Decker1.60	2	18⅝	18½	18½	
Blaw-Knox .15e	4	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
Blumenthal pf7	† 20	99½	99½	99½	+1
Boeing Airplane 1e	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Bon Ami B 2½	†100	49⅞	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅛
Bond Strs 2	1	39	39	39	+ ½
Bond Strs pf 4½	2	110½	110½	110½	
Borg-Warner 1.60	9	36	36	36	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	3	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Brewing Cp Am 2	1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	6	9⅝	9½	9½	
Bristol-Myers 1e	2	47⅛	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	5	8⅝	8½	8½	
Bucy-Erie pf 7	† 40	119½	119½	119½	
Budd Mfg	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Budd MfgS5pf5	†110	60⅝	60	60⅝	— ⅛
Budd Wheel ½g	4	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Bullard Co ½e	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
Bulova Watch 2	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
Burling Mills .80e	2	29¾	29½	29¾	
BurrAdMach .40e	8	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
Bush TBpf1½k	† 90	50½	50	50	
Butte Bros .30e	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	5	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Byers pf 7	† 40	75¾	75¾	75¾	— ¼
Byron Jackson ½e	7	21	21	21	+ ½
C					
Calif Pack 1½	6	27¾	26¾	27¾	+1
Calif P pf 2½	† 10	56	56	56	
Calumet&Hec .20e	10	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼e	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Can Dry GAle ½e	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
Canad Pacific h½e	11	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Carr C&O 5	† 90	109¼	109	109¼	+1
Carriers&Gen .05e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Case (JI) Co	7	34½	34	34½	+ ⅜
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
Celanese Corp ¾af	3	32½	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 60	119	119	119	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp ½	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 40	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
Cent Aguirre 1½	1	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Century Rib M	1	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
Cerro de Pas 1½e	2	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	6	5	5	5	
Cert-teed 6 pf	†110	58⅝	57¾	58⅝	+ ⅝
Chain Belt ½e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Champ Pap&F ¼e	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Checker Cab	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	—1
Ches & Ohio 3	4	44¾	44⅝	44⅝	
Chi & E Ill A 1e	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Chi Grt West	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Chi Grt W pf ⅝k	3	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
Chi No West wi	6	22⅜	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Chi No West pf wi	14	54	53½	54	
Chi FT prpf2½	† 20	53	52¾	53	+ ½
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	1	45	45	45	— ¼
Childs Co	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅜
Chrysler Corp 1½e	6	84½	84⅜	84⅜	— ½
City I&F 1.20	1	20	19⅞	20	
Clev&Pitt spl 2	† 10	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
Clev Gr Br ½e	1	40	40	40	— ¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
Cluett Peab ½e	3	35	35	35	
Colgate-Plm ½a	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
Colgate-Ppf4¼	† 10	106½	106½	106½	
Col & South	† 10	17	17	17	— ½
Col & South 1pf	†120	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
ColumB'castA.80e	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
ColumB'castB.80e	1	31	31	31	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	30	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Com Credit 3	8	39¼	38¾	39¼	+ ⅜
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	2	42¼	42	42¼	+1¼
Coml Solv .60g	10	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
Comwlth&South	13	11-16	⅝	⅝	
Com&So pf 3¼k	3	82½	81½	82½	+ ¾
Com Ed 1.40	9	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
Conde Nast ½e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar ½e	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
Cons Copper .20g	2	3⅝	3½	3½	
Cons Edison 1.60	9	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
Cons Edis pf 5	3	104¾	104¾	104¾	
Cons Film Ind	15	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ¼k	9	21½	21	21	— ¼
Cons Nat Gas 1a	12	30	29¾	30	+ ½
Cons Vultee 1e	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Cons Vul pf 1¼	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
ConsumP pf4½	† 40	104¾	104¾	104¾	
Container Corp ½e	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Cont Can ½e	7	36⅞	36⅜	36½	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ¼
Cont Motors .15e	12	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .30e	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess ½e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ½
Cooper Bess pf3	† 10	41	41	41	
CopperweldStl .80	3	11	11	11	

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	220,110
1944 volume to date	83,237,594
1943 volume to date	133,542,305

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Corn Exch 2.40	† 10	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	3	55	54⅝	55	+ ½
Corn Prod pf 7	† 10	176½	176½	176½	+ ½
Coty Inc .15e	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
Coty Internat	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Crane Co 1	11	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	
Crane Co pf 5	† 20	106½	106½	106½	
CreamofWh 1½	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
Crosley Corp ¼e	24	19⅛	17¾	19	+1
Crown Zeller 1	1	16½	16½	16½	
Crown Zel pf5	† 60	99¼	98¼	99¼	+1
Crucible Steel 3g	1	30	30	30	+ ¼
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	77	77	77	—1
Cuba R R pf	† 1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
Cuban-AS cvpf5½	1	116	116	116	
Cudahy Packing	2	24½	24½	24½	
Curtis Publishing	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
Curtis-Wright ¾g	14	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Curtis-Wr A ½e	10	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
Cutler-Ham .35e	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
D					
Davison Chem 1g	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Decca Record 1.20	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	5	39	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
Deere&Co pf 1.40	2	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	3	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
Detroit Ed .60e	5	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Diam Match 1½	2	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ⅜
Diam T Motor ½e	4	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	2	33½	33⅜	33½	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	97½	97½	97½	+ ¾
Dixie C A 2½	† 70	45	44⅞	45	+ ½
Doehler Die C ¾e	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅜
Dome Mines h1.60	8	22¼	22	22	+ ¼
Douglas Airc 5g	3	48	47¾	48	+1
Dow Chem pf 4	2	108¾	108⅝	108¾	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg 1e	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Dunhill Int	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 1¾e	2	144¼	144¼	144¼	+ ¼
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	† 50	118½	118½	118½	— ⅛
E					
Eagle PichLd .30e	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
Eastern Air L	2	37	37	37	
Eaton Mfg 3	2	44	43¾	44	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½e	6	41⅜	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
Electric Boat ¼e	8	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	88¾	88⅝	88¾	+ ¼
Endicott-John 3	2	60¾	60½	60¾	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	28	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Eng P S $5 pf5	† 90	97	96⅝	96⅝	
EPS$5½pf5½	†210	99	99	99	
Equit Off Bldg	2	½	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Erie R R ct 1g	10	11	10¾	10⅞	
Erie R R pf A 5	9	57	56⅞	57	+ ½
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	6	30¼	30	30	— ½
F					
Farns Tel & Rad	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Fed Mogul .55e	1	18	18	18	— ¼
Federat D Strs1½	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	2	48½	48½	48½	
Firestone T&R ¾e	3	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜	+ ¼
Firest T&R pf4½	•1	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¾
Flintkote .30e	15	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Fruehauf Tra .80e	5	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Frueh'f4½pf4½	†100	106	106	106	
G					
Gair Robert .30g	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	7	5	5	5	
Gen Am Trans ¾e	2	42⅞	42¾	42¾	+ ¾
Gen Baking .30e	4	8	7⅞	8	
Gen Bronze .60g	3	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
Gen Cable	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
Gen Cab pf3½k	† 30	90½	90¼	90¼	— ¼
Gen Elec 1.40	26	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	
Gen Foods 1.60	4	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ⅜
Gen G & El A	16	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Gen Mills5pf5	† 10	129½	129½	129½	+1
Gen Motors 1½e	24	58⅜	58⅛	58¼	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	127½	127½	127½	+ ½
Gen Outd Ad ¼e	4	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅜
Gen Print Ink .10e	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Gen Pub Service	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Real & Util	5	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
Gen R&Utl pf 6g	3	76½	76½	76½	—1
Gen Shoe ½e	1	16	16	16	
Gen Stl C pf 3k	† 40	77½	77	77½	
Gen Time Inst ¼e	7	23½	23½	23½	
Gillette Saf R .80	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Gillette Saf R pf5	2	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ¾
Gimbel Bros .40e	15	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅜
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	1	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .60e	7	20	19½	20	+ ½
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ¼
Gobel Adolf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Goebel Brew .20	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Gold&Stk Tel 6	† 10	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
Goodrich(BF) ½e	3	47	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	
Goodyear T&R 1e	27	44¼	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
Gotm Hosiery ½g	6	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
GranbyConM .15e	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
GraniteCS .52½g	4	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ¾
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Gt NorRy pf 2g	17	33¼	32½	32¾	
Gt West Sug 2	6	25	24⅞	25	+ ¼
Greyhound Corp 1	3	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
Greyhound pf .55	5	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
Grum Airc En 1e	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
Guantan Sugar	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	† 10	142	142	142	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	13	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
Gulf Mob pf 5g	7	55½	55	55½	+ ½
Gulf Oil 1a	49	48⅛	47⅜	47⅝	+ ⅞
H					
Hack W pfA1¾	† 50	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	16	16	16	
Hamil Watch .10e	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
HannaMA$5pf5	† 10	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
Harb-Walker 1	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
Hayes Mfg	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Hercules Motor 1	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Hercules P pf 6	† 20	129½	128½	129½	
Hires C E 1.20a	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Holland Furn 2	1	39	39	39	
Homestake Min	3	40¾	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
HouseholdF pf5	† 20	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	+ ⅜
HoustonL&P 3.60	1	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	25	11	10⅝	10⅝	
Howe Sound 3	2	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅝
Hudson Motor .20e	28	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
Hupp Motor	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
I					
Idaho Pow 1.60	3	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ¼
Illinois Central	9	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ½
Ill Central LL 4	†160	60	60	60	+ ½
Indpls P&L .60e	2	16¼	16	16	— ¼
Indust Rayon 2	3	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
Inger-Rand 3e	1	96½	96½	96½	— ½
Inspirat C Cop ¼e	9	9¾	9¾	9¾	
InterlakeIron .35g	3	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Int BusMachine 6a	1	172⅝	172⅝	172⅝	+ ⅝
Inland Steel 2e	1	75	75⅞	75⅞	— ¼
Int Harvester 2a	5	72½	72	72	
Int Harvester pf7	† 30	173½	173¼	173½	
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Int Minerals&C 1g	4	16½	16¼	16¼	
Int Min & Ch pf 4	1	69⅞	69½	69½	+ ¼
Int Mining	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	22	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Int Paper	20	15⅛	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf 5	12	75½	75¼	75¼	
Int Ry Cen Am	6	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
IntRyCApf1¼k	† 90	76	75¾	75¾	— ¼
Int Shoe 1.80	1	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
Int Tel & Tel	13	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
J					
Jewel Tea 1	13	31	30½	31	+ ⅞
Johns-Manv ½e	1	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅛
Jones&LStl 1e	6	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
Jones&LStl pf A 5	1	64½	64⅛	64½	— ¾
Jones&LStl pf B 5	3	74	73¾	74¾	— ¾
Joy Mfg .80	1	11½	11½	11½	
K					
Kan City South	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Kelsey-H WhA1½	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
Kelsey-H W B ¾e	3	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Kennecott Cop ¼e	8	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ¼
Kresge (SS) 1	11	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
Kress S H 1.60	5	31¾	31¼	31¼	
Kroger Grocery 2	3	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
L					
Laclede Gas	† 70	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Lambert Co 1½	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
Lehigh C&N .90g	13	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	3	22¼	22	22	+ ⅜
Lehigh Val RR	6	5½	5½	5½	
Lehman Corp 1.20	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	
Lib-O-F Glass ½e	3	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	+ ¼
LibbyMcN&L ½e	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Liggett&Myers 3a	1	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	+ ⅜
Liggett&My B 3a	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ⅛

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	51.6	Prev. day	51.5
Month ago	51.9	Year ago	50.1
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Lily Tulip 1½	1	28	28	28	
Lima Locom ½e	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅜
Lion Oil Ref 1	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
Liquid Carbonic 1a	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Lockheed Airc ½e	11	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
Loew's Inc 2a	2	61½	61¼	61¼	
Lone Star Cem ¾e	1	43½	43½	43½	
Louis Nash 2e	1	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	+ ⅛
M					
Mack Trucks 3g	2	30	29	29	+ ⅛
Macy R H 2	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
Magma Copper ¼e	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Manati Sugar	2	7½	7½	7½	
Marine Mid .08e	14	7	6⅞	6⅞	
MarketStRy prpf	†5766	18⅞	18	18⅞	+1⅛
Marshall Field .80	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Martin GL 3g	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Martin-Parry	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
Masonite Corp 1	34	49¼	46¼	48¼	+3
Mathieson Alk ¼e	4	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
May Dept Strs 3	2	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
Maytag Co	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
McCall Corp 1.40	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
McCrory Stores 1	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
McGraw Hill .20e	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
McIntyreP h2.22a	1	48	48	48	
McKees&Rob .65e	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
McLellan Strs .55e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Mead Corp .30e	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Melville Shoe 2	1	34	34	34	+ ¼
Miami Copper ¼e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Mid Cont Pet .40e	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Midl Stl P 1pf8	† 20	126¼	126¼	126¼	— ¼
Minn-HReg new¼e	3	40¼	40	40	+ ¼
Minn-Moline	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Mission Corp 1g	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ¼
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	12	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Monarch M T ¾e	2	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅞
Mons pf A 4½	† 70	112½	112¼	112¼	
Montgom Ward 2	15	42⅞	42⅜	42¾	+ ½
Morris & Essex	†180	24	23¾	24	
MotorProducts ½e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Motor Wheel .60e	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Mullins Mfg B	2	5½	5½	5½	
Munsingwear 2g	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Murphy G C 3	1	73	73	73	—1
Murray Corp ¼e	2	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
N					
Nash Kelv ¼e	11	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
Nat Acme 1e	4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Auto F pf .60	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Nat Aviation ¾g	1	11	11	11	
Nat Biscuit .90e	13	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
NatBond&Shr .30e	2	19	18½	18½	— ¼
Nat Can	7	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ½
Nash Cash Reg 1a	6	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ¼
Nat Container 1	2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod ½e	10	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
Nat Dept St ½a	3	15	14⅞	15	
Nat Distillers 2	19	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ½
Nat En&Stpg ½e	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
NatGypsum ¼g	4	10⅛	9⅞	10	
Nat Lead ½	5	20¾	20⅜	20¾	+ ⅜
Nat Mal&S C .15e	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
Nat Oil Prod ¼e	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	—1
Nat Power & Lt	11	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Nat Steel 3	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ¼
Nat Supply	59	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Nat Sup $2 pf ½k	5	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅝
Nat S5½pf5½	† 50	81	81	81	— ⅝
Nat Tea	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Natomas Co ¼g	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Newport Ind .20e	3	18	18	18	
Newpt N Ship 1e	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
NY Cent RR 1½e	24	17¾	17½	17½	
NY Chi & StL	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
NY Chi StL pf	2	72	71¼	71¼	— ¾
NYC Omnibus ¾e	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
NY Dock	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
NY Lack & W	† 20	65	65	65	+ ¾
NY Ont & West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
NY Shipbuild1½e	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Noblitt-Sparks ½e	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅜
Norf & West 10	† 10	195¼	195¼	195¼	+ ¼
No AmAviation 1g	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
NorthAmerCo .91f	12	17⅜	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
Northern Pac 1e	32	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
Nor Sta Pr pf 5	† 20	113½	113½	113½	— ¾
Northwest Air1½g	1	19	19	19	
Norwalk T&R .20e	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
O					
Ohio Oil ¼a	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
Omnibus Cp ¼e	3	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅛
Otis Elevator .40e	3	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Owens-Ill Glass 2	3	59	58⅜	59	+ ¾
P					
Pac Am Fish 1g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Pac Coast 1 pf	† 50	41½	41	41½	— ½
Pac Coast 2 pf	†180	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ¼
Pac Gas & El 2	3	32½	32¼	32¼	
Pac Mills 2	2	38⅝	38½	38½	
Pac T&T 1½e	† 3	118½	118	118	
Pac Tin Cons	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Pac West Oil .40g	2	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Packard Mot .10e	66	4	3⅞	4	
Pan Am Air 1g	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
PanhEPLpf5.60	† 20	110½	110½	110½	— ¼
Panh P&R .10e	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Param Pict 1.60	14	25	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
Park & Tilford	13	90	88¾	88¾	— ¼
Park Utah Con M	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Parke Davis 60e	6	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Patino Mines ¾e	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
Penick & Ford 3	1	53½	53½	53½	
Penn-Cent Airl	2	14	13⅞	14	
Penn Coal & Coke	3	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ⅛
Penn-Dix Cement	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Penn RR 2½g	13	29¼	29⅛	29¼	
Peoples Drug ¼e	1	24	24	24	— ⅜
Peoples GasL&C 4	2	58	58	59	+1
Pepsi-Cola ½e	2	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
Pere Marq pr pf	2	64	64	64	
Pet Milk 1	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
Petrol Corp .35g	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Pfeiffer Brew ¼e	1	8½	8½	8½	
Pfizer Ch&Co 1.40	3	43¾	43	43¾	+1¾
Phelps Dodge 1.60	17	21⅛	20¾	21	+ ¼
Phila Co 6pf 3	†110	51⅛	50½	50⅝	+ ⅛
Phila Co $6pf 6	† 40	97½	97¼	97½	+ ⅛
Phila Elec .30e	8	19½	19¼	19¼	
Phila El $1 pf 1	2	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Philco Corp .20e	7	29⅜	29	29⅜	— ⅛
Philip Morris 3a	1	86½	86½	86½	
Phillips Pet 2	3	44¼	43⅞	44	+ ⅛
Pillsbury Flour ¾e	3	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
Pitts Coal pf 1k	2	64½	64¼	64¼	— ¼
Pitt Steel	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Pitt Steel pf 5	†130	47⅝	47¼	47⅜	+ ⅛
Pittston Co	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¾
Plymouth Oil 1	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
Pond Crk Poc 1e	1	22	22	22	— ½
Pressed Stl C ¾e	15	11½	11¼	11⅜	
Proctor & Gam 2a	4	53¼	53	53⅛	— ⅛
Pub Svs NJ ¼e	12	14⅛	14	14	
Pub S NJ 8pf8	†130	117⅝	116¾	117⅝	+ ⅛
Pub S NJ 7pf7	† 60	107¾	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
Pub S NJ 6pf6	† 50	103	102¼	102⅞	+ ⅜
P S NJ $5pf5	†330	96	95	95¼	
Pub S E&G pf5	† 90	116	116	116	
Pullman ½e	37	42¼	41⅝	42¼	+1
Pure Oil ¾g	6	16	15⅞	15⅞	
Pure Oil 5 pf 5	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅜
Purity Bak .60e	3	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
R					
RadioCpofAm .20e	21	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Radio pf 3½	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	
Radio-K-Orph	12	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Radio-K-O pf 6	†260	93	92¼	92¼	+ ¾
Rayonier Inc	6	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
Reading 1 pf 2	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
Reading 2 pf 2	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
Reming Rand .90a	1	16	16	16	+ ½
Rem R pf ww 4½	1	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+ ⅜
Rens & Sara 8	† 40	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ¼
Repub Steel ½e	10	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
Rep Stl pf A 6	2	94	94	94	—1½
Rev C5¼pf5¼	†180	72¼	71½	72¼	+ ¼
Rev C&B 7 pf 7	† 10	90½	90½	90½	—1½
Reynolds Met ½e	7	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
Reynolds pf5½	† 10	90¾	90¾	90¾	+1
ReynoldsSpring ¼e	11	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	
Reynolds B 1.40a	7	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	
Rheem Mfg 1	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
Richfield Oil ½g	2	9⅛	9	9	
Royal Typew .30e	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
Rustless I&S .60	3	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ¼
Rustless pf2½	† •1	49½	49	49	
S					
Safeway Strs 3	2	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
St Joseph Lead 1e	3	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
St L-San Fran	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
St L-San Fran pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Savage Arms ½e	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Schenley Distil 1e	5	50⅜	50	50	
Scott Paper 1.80	3	40	40	40	— ⅛
Seagrave Corp	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
Sears Roebuck 3a	6	89⅞	89½	89⅞	— ¼
Servel Inc 1	1	17½	17½	17½	
Sharon Stl pf 5	† 10	69	69	69	+ ½
Sharp & Doh ¼e	3	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Shattuck FG .40a	2	11⅛	11	11	
Shell Un Oil 1¼g	10	27½	27¼	27½	+ ½
Silver King Coalit	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Simmons Co ¼e	3	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
SimondsS&Stl.80e	1	25	25	25	
Sinclair Oil .60	18	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
Smith AO Sp 1g	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
Socony-Vacuum ½	26	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Sou Am G&P .10e	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
So P Rico Sug 1e	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
SoPRicoSugpf8	† 10	150	150	150	
Sou Cal Edi 1½	4	23	22⅞	23	
Sou Nat Gas ¼e	1	14⅛	14	14	— ⅜
Southern Pac ½e	10	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Southern Ry 2e	8	23	23	23	
Southern Ry pf 5	1	50	50	50	+ ¼
Spencer Kell 1.80	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
Sperry Corp 1½g	6	23½	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅜
Spicer Mfg1½e	† 3	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ¼
Spiegel Inc	4	7	6⅞	7	
Spiegel pf 4½	† 50	57⅞	57¾	57⅞	+ ⅞
Square D Co ½e	1	34⅞	34½	34⅞	— ⅛
Squibb4½pf4½	† 30	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	— ⅞
Stand Brands 1	6	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
Stand B pf 4½	1	113	113	113	+1
Stand Gas & El	2	¾	¾	¾	
Std G & E $4 pf	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Stand Oil Cal 1e	11	26½	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Stand Oil Ind 1a	21	34	33¾	34	+ ¼
Stand Oil NJ 1a	21	54¾	54½	54¾	+ ⅜
Std Stl Sprg ¼e	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Starrett LS ¾e	2	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
Stewart Warn ½a	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Stokely Bros	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Stokely Bros pf 1	5	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Stone & Web ¾g	16	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Studebaker ¼e	20	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
Sun Oil pfA4½	† 40	124	123½	123½	— ½
Sunray Oil .10e	5	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Superheater 1a	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Sweets Co Am ¼g	1	10	10	10	
Swift & Co 1.60a	13	30	29¾	30	— ⅛
Swift Intl 2a	•2	30½	30½	30½	
Sylvan El Pr ¼e	4	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
Syming-Gould	16	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
T					
Talcott J Inc .40	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Teleautograph	2	5	5	5	
Tenn Corp ¼e	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Texas Co 2	3	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
Tex Gulf Pr .10e	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
TexPLTrust .15g	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	
TexGulfSulph 2a	2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
Tex Pac C&O ½	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Thermoid Co .40	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Thompson-Star pf	1	19	19	19	— ¼
TideWatAOil .40e	6	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ¼
TideWAO pf4½	† 70	106½	106¼	106¼	— ¼
Timken-DAxle ½e	3	27¼	27	27	+ ⅛
Timken R Bear 1e	6	45½	44¾	45½	+ ½
Transamerica ½	8	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Truax-Traer .20e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Tri-Cont Corp	21	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Tubize Rayon 1	2	16½	16½	16½	
Twent C-Fox ¼e	3	23	23	23	+ ¼
Twent C Foxpf1½	6	31⅛	30¾	31	
Twin City RapidTr	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Twin C pf 1½k	† 80	99	98½	99	+1
Twin Coach .30g	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
U					
Union Bag&P .15e	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Union Carb 1½e	3	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
UnEM4½pf4½	† 10	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	+ ⅞
Union Oil Cal 1	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ¼
Union Pacific 6	4	108	107¼	107¼	— ½
Union Pacific pf 4	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	
United Air Lines	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
United Aircraft 3g	5	28¼	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
United Biscuit 1	•1	20½	20½	20½	
United Corp	24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Unit Corp pf 1¾k	13	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
United Drug	7	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
UnitedElCoal ¼e	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Unit Fruit 1½e	3	79	79	79	
Unit Gas Imp .10a	6	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Unit Mer&Mfr 2a	2	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ⅜
United Paperbd	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
US & For Sec	9	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
US & For S pf6	† 10	103¼	103¼	103¼	
US Gypsum 2	1	72½	72½	72½	— ½
US Gypsum pf 7	† 10	175	175	175	
US HoffMach ¾g	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
US HoffMpf2¾	† 70	47½	47½	47½	
US Leather A 1e	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
US Lines	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
US Lines pf .70	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
US Pipe & F 1.60	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	+1
US Real & Imp	8	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
US Rubber 1e	4	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	+ ⅜
US Rub 1pf 4e	1	140	140	140	+2
US SmR&Mpf3½	1	70	70	70	+ ¼
US Steel 2e	9	51¼	50¾	51¼	+ ⅜
US Steel pf 7	5	125½	125	125½	+ ⅝
US Tobacco .30e	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
Un Stockyds .15g	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
United Stores A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
United Strs pf 8g	1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	— ½
Univ Lab	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Univ-Cycl St ¼e	2	15½	15½	15½	
Univ Leaf Tob4	† 20	69½	[illegible]	71	+1½
V					
Van Raalte 1pf7	†•20	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
Va-Caro Chem	1	4	4	4	
Va-C Chem 6pf 3g	2	55¼	55	55	
VicksSh&Pac 5	† 20	73	73	73	
Va El&P $6pf6	†120	114¼	113⅞	113⅞	+ ⅜
Vertient S .20e	† 3	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
Vir Ry pf 1½	4	33¾	33¾	33¾	
W					
Wab RR pf 4½e	1	48½	48½	48½	— ½
Walgreen Co 1.60	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Walworth Co .60g	6	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Ward Bak pf ¾k	2	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ⅛
Walker H G&Wh 4	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
Warner Bros Pict	14	12⅛	12	12	
Wayne Pump 2	1	25½	25½	25½	
Webster Eisenlohr	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Wesson O&S ½e	2	23	23	23	
West Ind Sug 1g	8	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
West PPowpf4½	† 70	117	115¾	117	+1½
West Auto Sup 1	4	27¾	27½	27½	
West Maryland	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
West Maryl 2 pf	1	11	11	11	— ½
West Un Tel A ½e	8	45¼	44¾	45	+ ½
West Un Tel B	5	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
Westing A Br ½e	5	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
West El & Mfg 2e	3	99	97¾	97⅞	
Westvaco pf4½	† 20	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅞
White Motor ½e	5	23¼	23¼	23¼	
WhiteSSDent 1.20	2	19¼	19	19¼	
White Rk MS .30g	4	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
White Sew Mach	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Wilcox O&G .10e	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Willis Overland	18	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Willys Overl pf	8	14	13⅞	13⅞	
Wilson & Co	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Woolwth FW 1.60	6	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
Worth P & M	6	26	25½	26	+ ⅜
Wrigley(W)Jr 1½e	1	66½	65½	65½	— ¾
Y					
York Corp .15e	1	9½	9½	9½	
Young Spg & W1g	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Youngst Sh&T 1e	12	35	34½	35	+ ½
YoungS&Tpf5½	†130	99¼	99	99¼	
Youngst Stl D ¼e	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Z					
Zenith Radio 1e	6	36⅛	36	36	+ ½
Zonite Prod .30g	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

(*) Ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (†) actual sales. (‡) Ex rights. (§) Certificate of deposit. (x) When distributed. (‖) Stamped. (*) Called shares. (¶) Ex-distribution. (f*) For each 70 shares held on com. stk.

Stocks Steady, With Selective Gains Shown

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—Small-investment demand served to keep the stock market at selectively higher levels today although many leaders found difficulty in attracting bids.

While analysts believed the technical position of the list had been considerably improved and that the invasion, when it comes, could be taken in stride, skeptics still were plentiful and numerous potential purchasers continued to stand aside. The desire to employ idle funds, however, was strong enough in individual cases to provide needed support.

Dealings were slack from the start and turnover of around 350,000 shares was one of the lightest for a full session since early last September. Advances of fractions to a point predominated near the close.

Gulf Oil, spurred by talk of new petroleum discoveries, got up more than a point to a 1944 peak. Ahead most of the time were Santa Fe, Northern Pacific, National Supply, Market Street Railway preferred, Standard Oil (NJ), U. S. Steel, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Western Union "A," du Pont, Westinghouse and Phelps Dodge. Occasional decliners included Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, United Aircraft and U. S. Gypsum.

Bonds Steady

Scattered buying among selected rails lent a steady tone to the bond market and prices held close to previous levels going into the final hour.

Investors lacked any broad stimulus, however, and as in other security markets there were dribs lets of liquidation.

Under water occasionally were Seaboard Air Line consolidated 6s, Northern Pacific 4s, Lehigh Valley stamped 4½s and Wheeling Steel 3½s.

Support was accorded American Telephone 3s, Baltimore & Ohio 4s of '48, Central Pacific 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Cotton Belt refunding 5s and Southern Pacific refunding 4s.

Among utilities, Columbia Gas 5s of '61 managed to get in the plus column.

Foreign loans were neglected, aside from a handful of deals in South Americans.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
100 Alleg inc 5s 50	100	100	100
23 Am&FP5s2030	94¼	93⅝	93¾
5 AmIGC 5½s49	103½	103¼	103¼
2 AmInt 5½s49	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 AmT&T 3¼s61	109½	109½	109½
49 AmT&T 3s56	116¼	116	116¼
2 Arm Del 7s78	114¾	114¾	114¾
2 Arm Del 4s55	106	106	106
16 ATSF 4s95	121⅞	121¾	121¾
15 ACL 1st4s52	100¼	100	100¼
11 ACL clt4s52	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
18 ACL 4½s64	88	87¾	87¾
22 B&O 1st m 48	90	89½	89⅞
15 B&O 95 A	49	48½	49
26 B&O 95 C	53⅜	52¼	53⅜
18 B&O 2000 D	48½	48⅛	48½
1 B&O 96 F	49	49	49
24 B&O cv 60	37	36½	37
29 B&O 4s 48	87	86⅝	87
6 B&OPLE&WV 4s51	79	78⅝	78⅝
47 B&O SW 50	72	70¾	71⅞
15 B&O TC 4s 59	78½	78⅛	78½
9 BethStl 3½s52	106½	106½	106½
3 BostMe 4½s70	58	57¾	58
6 BostMe 4s60	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
2 BrkUG 5s50	101¾	101¾	101¾
7 BufR&P 57st	54½	54¼	54½
5 BCR&N 5s34	25½	25½	25½
1 Cal O P 4s64	108	108	108
7 Can N 5s69Jly	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Can P 4s perp	94½	94½	94½
5 Cen G cn5s45	44	44	44
3 CenG 1st5s45	79½	79½	79½
25 CenPac 5s60	93½	92⅞	93½
1 Cen P 1st4s49	104	104	104
40 CRRNJ 5s87	34⅛	34	34⅛
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 C&O 3½s 96E	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
7 Chi&A 3s49	26½	26¼	26½
17 CB&Q 5s71A	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
22 CB&Q 4½s77	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
12 CB&Q 4s58	108	107½	107½
10 CB&Q 3½s1149	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
34 C&EI inc 97	54½	52⅞	54½
10 CGW 4½s2038	57	57	57
2 CGW 4s88	86	86	86
10 ChiI&L 5s66	11⅞	11⅝	11½
55 CMSPP 5s75	84¼	55	55
30 CMSPP 5s2000	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
38 CMSP 4½s89C	83⅜	83	83⅜
22 CMSP g 4s89	79⅜	79¼	79⅜
5 C&NW 5s87	77⅛	77⅛	77
114 C&NW 4¾s49	14	13½	14
71 C&NW 4½s 99	64	63¾	64
3 CRIP 4½s60	9	9	9
6 CRI&P 4s88	69	69	69
17 CRIP r 4s34	40¼	40	40¼
3 ChUS 3¼s63	110¼	110¼	110¼
32 CCCSL 4½s77	75½	74½	75¼
7 Cl UT 5s 73	96	96	96
6 Cl UT 4½s 77	91	90⅞	91
5 Col S 4½s 80	60½	60½	60½
8 Col G 5s 52 May	104¾	104¾	104¾
33 Col G 5s 61	105¼	104¾	104¾
5 Cons P 3½s 70	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2 Cuba N 5½s 42 r	48	47⅞	48
1 Day PL 3s 70	107½	107½	107½
37 Del & H 4s 63	91	90¾	91
2 Del PL 3s 73	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 D&RGW 5s 78	43½	43⅛	43½
1 Duq Lt 3½s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
11 Erie 4½s 2015	68½	68⅛	68⅜
11 Erie 4s 95	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
9 First TR 3s 61	104	103⅝	103⅝
4 Fla EC 5s 74	50¼	50⅛	50⅛
5 Ga&Ala 5s 45	28	28	28
12 GtNor 4½s77E	107	107	107
16 GtNor 3¾s67	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
1 GM&O 4s75	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 GM&O inc2015	85	85	85
1 Hud C 5s62A	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
11 H&M r5s57	64	63⅞	64
4 Ill Bell 2¾s81	103	103	103
1 IC r4s55	80⅞	80¾	80⅞
46 IC 4¾s66	61	60¾	61
19 ICCSL 5s63A	68½	67⅝	68½
14 ICCSL 4½s63	64½	63¾	64½
13 Int GN 5s 52	19	19	19
1 Int GN 1st6s52	51	51	51
4 Int HE 6s44	58½	58½	58½
10 Int T&T 4½s52	84¼	84⅛	84¼
15 Int T&T 5s55	88	88	88
5 Jon&L 3¼s61	99⅝	99¾	99¾
2 KC Ter 4s60	108⅝	108	108
2 Lac G 5½s53	100	99¾	100
5 LehVHT 5s54	66⅝	66	66⅝
5 LehV 5s2003st	50½	50⅛	50½
17 LehV 4½s20003	42½	42	42
4 LehV 4s 2003	37½	37½	37½
1 L Isl r 4s49	105½	105½	105½
19 Lou&A 5s69	99⅛	99	99
10 L&N 4½s2003	106	106	106
7 L&N 3¾s2003	102½	102½	102½
12 M-K-T 5s62A	69¼	68⅞	69¼
5 M-K-T 4½s78	62½	62	62½
6 M-K-T 1st4s90	68¼	67¾	68⅛
3 Mo P 5½s49	11⅛	11	11
8 Mo P 5s65A	61½	61¼	61½
18 MoP 5s77F	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
6 MoP 5s78G	61	60⅞	61
1 MoP 5s80H	61	61	61
15 MoP 5s81I	61	61	61
10 MoP g4s75	25	25	25
3 MWPP5¼s80	109	109	109
20 Mor&E 4½s55	59	58½	58½
8 Mor&E 3½s 2000	57⅞	57½	57⅞
1 Nat Dai 3¼s60	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
8 Nat Dist 3½s49	105	104½	105
10 NERR 4s45	90	90	90
19 NOTerm 4s53	100	99⅞	100
45 NYC r 5s 2013	76⅝	76¼	76½
42 NYC 4½s2013A	69¼	68¾	69⅛
26 NYC cn4s98	74¼	73⅝	74¼
11 NYC cv3¼s52	97	96⅞	97
4 NYCHR 3½s97	92⅝	92	92⅝
7 NYChSL 5½s74	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
15 NYCHSL 4½s78	98	97⅞	97⅞
1 NYNHH 6s48†	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
9 NYNHH 4½s67†	56½	56½	56½
2 NYNHH 4s57†	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
4 NYStm 3½s63	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
4 NYWB 4½s46†	25¼	25¼	25¼
6 NorfS 5s1024‡	40⅞	40½	40½
37 NorfW 4s96	132	132	132
17 NorP 6s2047	94½	94⅛	94½
21 NorP 5s2047D	83½	83⅜	83½
21 NorP 4½s2047	79⅞	79⅝	79⅞
13 NorP 4s97	100¼	100	100
2 NorP 3s2047	64½	64½	64½
1 OhioEd 4s65	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 OWRRN 4s 61	109	109	109
1 PG&E 3¾s61	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
5 PG&E 4s64	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
26 PenP&L 4½s74	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 PenP&L 3½s69	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 PenRR g5s68	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
3 PenRR g4½s65	113	113	113
37 PenRR 4½sd70	103	102¾	103
6 PenRR g4½s81	110⅝	110½	110½
17 PenRR 3¾s70	104	103¾	103¾
17 PenRR 3¼s52	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 PeoGLC 5s 47	111	110¾	111
2 Peo&E 4s 60	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
13 Pere M 4½s 80	97	96⅞	96⅞
1 Ph RCI 5s 73 st	62¼	62¼	62¼
7 Portl GE 4½s 60	103¼	103	103¼
22 Rdg 4½s 97 A	102½	102	102
7 Rio GW 4s 49	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
44 StLIMS4sRG 33	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 StLSF 5s 50 B	41¾	41¾	41¾
140 StLSF 4½s 78	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛
71 StLSF 4s 50 A	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝
12 StLSW rf 5s 90	52	51¾	52
55 Sea AL c 6s 45	38¼	37⅞	38¼
10 Sea AL 4s 50 st	61	61	61
5 Sea AL rf 4s 59	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
6 Shell U 2½s54	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 SBT&T 3s79	107½	107½	107½
10 So Pac 4½s68	80⅞	80⅛	80⅞
25 So Pac 4½s81	78⅜	78⅛	78⅜
47 So Pac 4½s69	80⅝	79⅞	79⅞
56 So Pac rf4s55	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
13 So Pac clt4s49	100	100	100
4 So Pac 4½sOr77	83½	83	83
12 SoPSFT 4s50	105⅛	104¾	104¾
13 Sou Ry cn5s94	112¼	112¼	112¼
26 Sou Ry g4s56	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
6 StdONJ 3s61	105½	105½	105½
5 TexCorp 3s65	108	105⅞	108
7 T&P 5s79C	93⅛	92⅝	93⅛
20 ThAve 5s60	34	33⅝	33⅞
13 UnPac1st4s47	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 UnPac3½s71	104⅝	104⅛	104
1 Un Drug 3¼s58	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
30 Va Ry 3¾s66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
10 Wab 4¼s91	72⅛	71⅞	71⅞
2 Wab 4s71	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 W Sh 4s2361	68	68	68
17 W Md 4s52	99	98¾	98½
10 WestUn 5s51	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
14 WestUn 5s60	105⅛	105	105⅛
13 WestUn 4½s50	107⅛	107	107
22 WhStl 3¼s66	95⅞	95¼	95⅞
1 WisCen 4s49	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
17 YoungST3¼s60	103½	103½	103½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
25 Arg 4s72Feb	91	91	91
1 Arg 4s72Ap	91½	91½	91½
1 Arg 4½s71	96	96	96
10 Australia 5s55	95	95	95
15 Austral 4½s56	90	89⅞	90
2 Braz 6½s 27-57	56½	56½	56½
19 BuenA 4¾s77	80⅛	80	80⅛
1 Canada 4s60	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 ChileMB6½s57a	16½	16½	16½
8 Chile MB 6s 62 a	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
5 Chile 6s Jan 61 a	17	17	17
1 Cuba 5½s 45	149	149	149
2 NSwales 5s57	94¼	94⅛	94¼
1 Norway 4s63	95½	95⅝	95½
28 Peru 1st6s60	22½	22	22½
28 Peru 2d6s61	22¼	22	22¼
1 Poland 8s50	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
10 Poi 4½s63asd	26	26	26
10 Rio de J 6½s53	34	34	34
5 SanFe(Pr) 4s64	89	89	89
32 Ur aj 4¼s79	71½	71	71

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 2,980,800; previous day, 2,766,000; week ago, 5,884,300; year ago, 9,387,000; two years ago, 5,147,300; Jan. 1 to date, 1,227,653,000; year ago, 1,647,458,050; two years ago, 913,158,350.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
500	Airc Access	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Alum Ltd (h8a)	78	77	77
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
50	Am C P&LA (1½k)	40½	40½	40½
200	Am Cvan B (.60)	38	37¾	38
200	Am & Fgn P war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
700	Am Gas&El (1.60)	27½	27⅛	27¼
175	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
300	Am Light&T (1.20)	17⅛	17	17
100	Am Maracaibo	1	1	1
100	Am Meter (¼e)	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
500	Am Republics (½g)	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
3600	Am Superpow	7-16	7-16	7-16
100	Am Superpow pf	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
300	Am Thread pf (¼)	4	4	4
100	†Am Writ Pap	4⅞	4¾	4¾
300	Ark Nat Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Ark N Gas pf	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
200	†Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
25	Atl Cst L Co (3½g)	43	43	43
200	†Atlas Corp war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	†Atlas D Forge	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
200	Atlas Ply (.60)	11	11	11
400	Automat Prad (.10e)	4⅛	4	4⅛
200	Avery & Sons (⅛g)	8	8	8
25	Avery & S pf (1½)	21½	21½	21½
100	Ayshire P Coll	15	15	15
100	Babcock&Wil (¼e)	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
100	Baldwin Loco war	6¼	6	6¼
100	Baldwin2Rub (½)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	Barium Stl	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Basic Refract (.10e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Birds S Fdy (¼e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
700	Blue Ridge (.05g)	2⅜	2⅛	2¼
150	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	46	46	46
30	Bohack (HC) 1 pf2k	95	94½	94½
300	Braz Tr L&P (1e)	19	18⅞	18⅞
900	Brewst Aero	3	2⅞	3
100	Bridgpt Oil	11	11	11
200	Brill A	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200	Brown F&WA (.30k)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
300	Brown-F Dist	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞
100	Brown Rubber	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Buckeye P L (.80)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1800	Buf N&EP pf	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
100	Bunk Hill & S (¼e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200	Burry Biscuit	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Butler (PH) (¼g)	4⅛	4	4⅛
200	Cab El Prod vtc	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Callite Tung (.10e)	5⅛	5	5⅛
200	Carrier Corp	14⅛	14	14
1000	Cen & SW Ut	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
40	CenNYPow pg (5)	97⅞	97	97⅞
14000	Cessna Airc 1g	9⅛	8⅞	9
725	Childs pf	45	44¾	44¾
500	Cities Service	14⅛	14	14⅛
50	Cit Serv pf	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
10	Cit Svc pf BB	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
100	Clark Control (½e)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
75	Cleve El Illum (½e)	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
100	Cleve Tract (¾e)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
200	Colon Develop	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Colonial Airl	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
800	Colts PF Arm	38⅛	36	36
40	Col G&E pf (5)	63⅛	63⅛	63½
50	Comm P Svc (1.60)	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
100	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
100	Cons Gas Ut	5	4⅞	4⅞
600	Cons Royalty	2	2	2
200	Cons Stl Corp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
500	Cons Textile	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	106	105	105
100	Copper Range	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1000	Cornuc G Min	⅜	⅜	⅜
1700	Creole Pet (½e)	26½	25⅞	26½
200	Croft Brewing	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Crown C Pet (.10g)	4	4	4
600	Crown Drug (.05e)	2½	2¼	2⅜
400	Cuban Atl Sug (1g)	21	21	21
300	Darby Pet (¼e)	36⅜	36¼	36⅜
300	Dejay Strs (½e)	8	7⅛	8
300	Derby Oil	6⅛	6½	6½
50	Derby Oil pf	77	77	77
100	DetMichStove (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Divco Corp (¼g)	7⅛	7¼	7¼
200	Domest Ind A (¼e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	East Gas & F	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	East G&F 6 pf(1½k)	36	36	36
100	East G&F pr pf(4½)	66	66	66
100	EastSugAs (1¼k)	41	41	41
100	Econ Gro Strs (1)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2800	El Bond&Sh	8	7⅞	8
400	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	90	89⅝	89⅝
100	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	89	89	89
100	Elgin Nat Wat (½e)	30½	30½	30½
400	Emerson Elec (.15e)	11½	11⅛	11½
20	Emp Dis El p (1½k)	112	112	112
200	Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	EquityCrp$3pf 1½k	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
1100	Eversharp Inc 1.20a	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
100	FairchdCam&Instig	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
600	Faircld E&A .20g	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Fansteel Met ¼g	18⅛	18	18⅛
100	Fedders Mfg	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
600	Ford MotLtd (111g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Fox (P) Brew (1a)	83	83	83
150	Fuller (G A) (2g)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Gen Alloys	1	1	1
100	Gen Finance (.20)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Gen Firepfg (¼e)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
20	Gen Share pf (6d)	82	82	82
50	Gen Wat G&Epf(3)	48	48	48
700	Glen Ald Coal (.40e)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Grand Rap V (.30g)	6	6	6
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	136	136	136
200	Greenf T & D (½g)	7	7	7
100	Hammer Pap (1)	23	23	23
20	Hartf Elec (2¾)	50	50	50
100	Hecla Min (½e) xd	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	28	28	28
100	Holl C Gold (h.65)	10	10	10
50	Holt (Hen) A (1.80g)	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
688	Humble Oil (¼e)	43	42¾	43
100	Huylers	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Ill Pow div ct	13	13	13
100	Ill Pow pf (1⅛k)	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
150	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	InsCo N Am (2½a)	81⅛	81	81
200	Int Cig Mch (1.20)	17	17	17
200	Int Indust	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Int Petrol (h1)	17½	17⅛	17½
100	Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Int Util pf			
50	IntUtil pr pf(3½)	32	32	32
300	Jacobs Air En (.20e)	3	3	3
10	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
200	Klein (DE)	16	15⅞	15⅞
100	Koppers Co pf (6)	103⅛	103	103
20	Lack RR NJ	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
300	Lake Shore M	14	13⅞	14

Quotations to 2:55 p.m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
30	Lefe Real pf	29½	29½	29½
300	Leonard O Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Lipton pf (1½)	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
20	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
300	Long Is Ltg	⅛	⅛	⅛
275	Long Is L pf B	61½	61	61
1000	Louis L&E (.40)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
20	Louis P&L ppf (6)	113	113	113
100	Massey-Harris	7	7	7
50	McWill Dredg	9⅛	9	9⅛
50	Mercant Strs	61½	61½	61½
800	Mesabi Iron	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	†MicromatHone	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
700	Mid St P Avtc (.51e)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
200	Mid St/P Bvtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20	†MidWestCorp	10½	10½	10½
100	MidlStl n-cum	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
25	Midvale	24	24	24
100	Mid-West Abr	2	2	2
100	Mid West Ref	2	2	2
1300	Molybdenum	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Montg Ward A (7)	167	167	167
100	Montr LH&P	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
50	Mount St Pow (1½)	20	20	20
800	NatBellasHess.05g	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Nat City Lines (1)	13½	13⅛	13½
100	Nat City Lin pf 22	55	54⅝	55
400	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Nat Rub Mch ½e	10	10	10
300	Nat Trans ½e	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
30	Nebr Pow pf (7)	111	111	111
50	N E P A s/e pf (2k)	56	56	56
200	N H Clock	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
400	N J Zinc (1½e)	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
40	NY Wat Svc pf	64	64	64
200	Niag Hud Pow	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Niles-Bem-P (2)	12	12	12
600	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅞	⅞	⅞
25	Nor Am L & P pf	118¼	118¼	118¼
300	Northeast Airl	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
20	N Ind PS 6 pf(6)	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
200	Ogden Corp (½e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Oilstocks (7g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	23	23	23
200	Overseas Sec	8	8	8
100	Pac G&E 6 pf	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
20	Pac Ltg pf (5)	108½	108½	108½
1900	Pantepec Oil Ven	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Param Mot	8	8	8
200	Parker Pen	30	29⅛	29⅛
600	PrkrsbgR&R	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
2900	Pennroad (¼g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
20	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
100	Phila Co	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
400	†Phoenix Sec	27	26⅞	27
100	†Pioneer Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30	Pitts&Lake E (5)	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
100	†PittsMetallu	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1000	†Polaris Mng	3	3	3
1000	Premier Gld (h.04)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1900	Pug Sd P&L (.60e)	12	11⅞	12
25000	PugSdP&L 5 pf (5)	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
700	Pug Sd P&T (¼e)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
20	Quaker Oats (3)	77	77	77
90	Quaker Oats pf (6)	151	150	150
1900	RKO opt war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Red Bank Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	ReedRoll Bit (¼e)	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
100	Reliance E&E (¼e)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
50	Roch G&E pf D (6)	107½	107½	107½
300	Roosevelt Fd (¼g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Ryan Aero (.35g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1000	St Regis Pap	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Salt Dome Oil	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
400	Samson Unit	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Schulte (DA)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Schulte (DA) pf	71	71	71
200	Scovill Mfg (2)	29¾	29¾	29¾
90	Scran-SBW pf	70½	70	70
100	Seeman Bros ()	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
300	Segal Lock & H	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Seiberling Rub (¼e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	Selected Indus	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Sonotone (10e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10	So Col Pow pf(1k)	73	73	73
200	Spalding	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Span & Gen rec	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Spencer Shoe (.15g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	St Oil Ky (1)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
500	St Pow&Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Stand Prod (¼e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Stand Sil-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Sunray Oil pf (2¾)	52 25-32	52 25-32	52 25-32
100	Tampa El (.80e)	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
700	Technicolor (½g)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
20	Texas P & L pf (7)	118½	118½	118½
60	Todd Shpyds (1e)	60	60	60
100	†Tung Sol L pf(.80)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
500	†Unit Airc Pr	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3800	†Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs pf	29⅛	27½	29⅛
200	Unit Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Unit Gas war	1-32	1-32	1-32
1800	Unit Lt & Pow A	1-32	1-32	1-32
200	Unit Lt & Pow B	7-16	7-16	7-16
50	Unit Shoe M(2½a)	71¼	71¼	71¼
90	Unit Sh M pf(1½)	44	44	44
600	U S Foil B (.30e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	United Stores	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Unit Wall Pap (.10g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Univ Cooler B	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
600	Univ Pict vtc (1e)	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
300	Utah-IdahoSug (.15e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	Utah P&L pf	57	57	57
50	Utah Radio	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Utility Equit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	Valspar Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
130	Virg Pub Svc pf	135	135	135
100	Way Knit M (¼e)	18	18	18
100	Wentwth Mfg (¼e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	WestVa C&C (¼e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
200	Woodley Pet (.40)	11	11	11
1500	Wright Harg (h⅛)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

Total stock sales today (estimated) 110,000 shares; yea rago, 318,595 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p.m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
1 Am P & L 6s 2016	104	104	104
3 †Am Whit Pap 6s 61	99¾	99½	99¾
2 Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 As G & E 5s 50	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
2 As G & E 5s 68	23	23	23
10 Cen St El 5½s 54	40	40	40
1 Cen St El 5s 48	39	39	39
5 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	69	69	69
14 Cities Ser 5s 50	101½	101⅜	101⅜
3 †Con GEL Ba 3s 69	108	107⅞	108
3 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
13 †East G & F 4s 56 A	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5 Elc P&L 5s 2030	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 Empire Dis 5s 52	104	104	104
19 Elen Ald Coal 4s 65	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 †Hygrade Fd 6s 49A	104	104	104
2 Ill Pow&L 6s 53	106	106	106
1 Ind Svc 5s 50	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5 Indnapl P&L 3¼s 70	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Inters Pow 6s 52	68	68	68
1 Inters Pow 5s 57	93	93	93
7 Kentucky Ut 4s 70	108	108	108
7 Metro Ed 4s 65 G	108	108	108
2 Minn P&L 5s 55	105	105	105
7 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	103	103	103
7 Miss Riv P 5s 51	105 13-32	105 13-32	105 13-32
40 N Eng G&E 5s 50	80	80	80
1 N Eng G&E 5s 48	80	80	80
5 N Eng G&E 5s 47	80	80	80
10 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	81	80⅞	80⅞
24 N Eng Pow 5s 48	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	102	101	102
1 Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
7 Phila El P 5½s 72	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	114	114	114
1 Shaw W&P 4½s 70 D	105⅛	100⅝	105⅛
5 Spalding 5s 89	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Stand G&E 6s 51	87	87	87
2 Stand G&E 6s 57	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
4 Tex El S 5s 60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Unit L&P 5½s 59	108	108	108
1 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
6 West News Un 6s 44st	39⅛	38	39

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
1 Cauca Val 7s 48	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
3 Guan & Wes R 6s 58	70	70	70
3 Russian 6½s 1919	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛

Total stock sales today (estimated), 260,000 shares.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943. (ur) Under rule.

Current Business Statistics

May 15, 1944

	—Latest Week—		Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	May 6	‖‖143.4	146.5	142.6
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	May 6	2025	2060	1655
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	May 6	4518	4431	4020
Electric power, mil. kwh.	May 6	4234	4336	3904
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	May 13	99.4	99.5	99.4
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	May 6	837	852	817
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	May 6	165	150	152
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	May 10	4673	5260	5628
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bil. dol.	May 10	3561	4059	3582
Federal Reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	May 10	13713	13730	6526
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol.	May 10	800	800	1730
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	May 3	6035	6069	5808
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	May 3	34649	34524	29528
Investments, mil. dol.	May 3	40418	40701	35434
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	May 12	½@⅞	½@⅞	⅞
Call loan renewals, p. c.	May 12	1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.) p. c.	May 12	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	⅝@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	May 12	1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	May 12	1¼	1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	May 10	21725	21614	16741
Exchange rates, pound sterling, dol.‖	May 12	4.02@4.04	4.02@4.04	4.02@4.04
Failures, commercial, number	May 4	42	41	64
Gold stock, mil. dol.	May 10	21375	21375	27454
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.‖	May 13	87.9	87.4	76.0
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.¶	May 6	1.80	1.80	1.91
Stock averages, dol.‖	May 13	51.6	51.9	50.1
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	May 13	3438	3398	9033
Prices, Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 1	May 6	§§103.7	§§103.7	103.7
Farm products, 1926 = 100	May 6	§§123.3	§§123.1	124.8
Foods, 1926 = 100	May 6	105.0	104.7	109.4
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	May 12	180.9	180.6	176.1
Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	May 12	162.9	162.9	162.6
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	May 12	227.3	226.0	210.5
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	May 12	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, ‖ staple, $ per lb.††	May 12	.209	.209	.209
Hides, cow, lt. nat. pack, Chi., $ p. lb.**	May 12	.155	.155	.155
Steel scrap, hvy. melt., Chi., $ per ton**	May 12	18.750	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96°, duty pd., N. Y., $ per lb**	May 12	.037	.037	.037
Wheat, No. 2 H'd. Win., Kan. C., $ p. bu.	May 12	1.620	1.620	1.361
Wool tops, spot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	May 12	‡‡1.300	‡‡1.300	‡1.330

*Daily average. †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. ‖Free rate. ‖Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt United States Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years. **Controlled by Government regulation. ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. §§Preliminary. *On fewer issues. z Revised.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May wheat:					
Chicago	.....	.....	.....	1.73⅜	1.73⅜
Minneapolis	1.65⅝	.....	1.65⅝	1.65⅝	1.65⅝
Kansas City	.....	.....	.....	1.63½	1.63⅝
July wheat:					
Chicago	1.66½	1.64½	1.65	1.66	
Minneapolis	1.64⅞	1.63½	1.64	1.64⅞	
Kansas City	1.58½	1.57⅞	1.17½	1.58½	
Sept. wheat:					
Chicago	1.63	1.61¼	1.61¾	1.63½	
Minneapolis	1.59⅝	1.57⅞	1.58⅝	1.59⅝	
Kansas City	1.56⅛	1.55⅛	1.55⅝	1.56	
July oats:					
Chicago	.78⅛	.77¾	.77¾	.78⅛	
Minneapolis	.....	.....	.76⅝	.76¾	
Rye, Chicago:					
May	1.23	1.24	1.21‖	1.22½	1.23
July	1.20¾	1.21¾	1.19¼	1.19¾	1.11¼
Sept.	1.17⅞	1.18⅝	1.16⅞	1.16⅞	1.18⅞
Dec.	1.18⅛	1.19⅛	1.16¾	1.17	1.18⅞
Barley, Chicago:					
May	.....	.....	.....	1.28	1.28
July	1.23¼	1.23¼	1.21⅞	1.21⅞	1.23⅞
Sept.	1.15¼	1.15¼	1.13¼	1.13¼	1.15⅜

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May	....	....	....	97.0n	97.0
July	....	....	....	92.5b	92.0
Oct	....	....	....	88.0b	88.0
Dec	....	....	....	84.0b	84.0
March	....	....	....	82.0b	82.0

Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May	129.8	129.8	129.8	129.8t	129.3
July	....	....	....	124.0b	124.3
Oct	....	....	....	118.0b	117.1
Dec	....	....	....	114.0b	113.6
March	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.0b	110.6

n—Nominal. b—Bid. t—Tender.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May	21.11	21.19	21.08	21.16	21.09
July	20.57	20.64	20.53	20.61	20.55
October	19.88	19.88	19.82	19.85	19.86
December	19.62	19.63	19.55	19.60	19.60
March	19.38	19.41	19.35	19.39	19.34

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

November				2.95a	3.00

Eggs

October	38.60	38.75	38.40	38.40	38.45
November				38.70n	38.70
December	38.75	38.80	38.55	38.55	38.55

Potatoes

November				1.62a	1.63

n—Nominal. a—Asked.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

May 15

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.10a	Bird & S.Inc	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
8.75	Bos & Albany	112½	112½	112½	111⅛
2.00	Bos Edison	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35
5.00	Bos Elevated	72½	71⅛	72½	72
.80a	Bos Her-Trav	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
	Bos & Me prpf	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	36⅛
	Bos & MeA pf	6	6	6	6⅛
	B & MestA pf	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
	Bos & M stBpf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
.64	Bos Pers Prop	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	13
.50a	Copper Range	6	6	6	6
14.50c	E M SR 1st pf	101	101	101	101⅛
.75b	Emplyrs Group	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
..	Maine Cent	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
..	Maine C pf	31	31	31	30⅛
	Narr Rac As	10⅛	10	10	10
1.50a	NE Tel&Tel	108½	108	108	107⅛
	Quincy Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
.80	Shawmt Asso	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
.80a	Torrington	33	33	33	33
2.50	Unit Shoe M	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	70⅛
1.50	Unit Sh M pf	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Cessna Aircraft Stock Dividend

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—Directors of the Cessna Aircraft Co. have authorized a 100 per cent stock dividend on the common shares payable June 30 to holders of record June 15, the company announced. Distribution of one new share of common stock for each one of the 350,000 shares outstanding is contingent upon approval by stockholders of a recommended increase in authorized common stock from 500,000 shares to 1,500,000 shares at a special meeting June 6.

Calif. Employment Declines

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Wage earners in California's manufacturing industries decreased 20,900 in March, against a decline of 8,400 in February, says the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in an analysis of state division of labor statistics. The March employment total was 11,400 below March, 1943, the chamber's report stated, attributing the drop to shrinkage in aircraft and shipbuilding industries.

More Sugar for Pharmaceuticals

WASHINGTON (AP)—To provide for increased production of pharmaceuticals, the Office of Price Administration has increased by 25 per cent the amount of sugar allocated to manufacturers of these products and made the boost retroactive to April 1, the start of the current quarter. The increase gives manufacturers 125 per cent of the sugar they received in the same quarter in 1941, the base period under sugar rationing.

Atlantic Mutual Forms New Unit

The formation of a new affiliated company under the name of the Atlantic Mutual Indemnity Company has been announced by William D. Winter, president of Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. He stated that the new company is being organized to include casualty facilities so as to enable the Atlantic to give a complete insurance service to the owners of property, not now possible under the legal limitations of its own charter.

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Chrysler Corp. Quarter Net $1.28 a Share

DETROIT (AP) — Chrysler Corporation reported net profit of $5,552,936.55, equal to $1.28 a share, for the three months ended March 31, 1944. In the first three months of 1943 net profit amounted to $6,336,097.67, equal to $1.46 a share.

K. T. Keller, president, reported to Chrysler stockholders that employment in the company's plants now is 50 per cent higher than it was during normal peacetime automobile manufacture, and that more war goods were delivered in the first quarter of 1944 than in the same period in 1943.

The report placed net sales in the first quarter this year at $215,013,129. In the same period a year ago sales totaled $203,626,600.

Other earnings statements follow:

Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended March 31 showed net income of $10,110,907, equal after preferred dividends to 30 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $11,954,461, or 45 cents a share, in the like 1943 period. For the three months ended March 31 net income was $4,726,688, against $5,509,208 in the same period last year.

Consolidated Natural Gas Co. and subsidiaries report consolidated net income for the first three months of 1944 of $4,389,629, equal to $1.61 a common share, compared with adjusted net of $4,480,294, or $1.64 a share, in the corresponding period last year.

Hudson Motor Car Company and its domestic and Canadian subsidiaries reported net first quarter 1944 income of $271,871 after all charges, including depreciation and interest, and after provision of $75,000 for contingencies, $283,300 for Federal income taxes and $56,700 for Federal excess profit taxes. The income, equivalent to 17 cents a share on stock outstanding, compares with $503,225 for the corresponding period of 1943, which was 31 cents on each share.

Maytag Co. reports March quarter net profit of $373,919, equal to seven cents a share on the common stock, against $401,980 or nine cents a share in the same period last year.

United Carbon Co. reports March quarter net profit of $534,730, equal to $1.34 a share, $507,139 or $1.27 a share in the like period of 1943.

American Airlines, Inc., reports net earnings for the first quarter of 1944 of $597,796 equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 95 cents a common share. For the first quarter of 1943 adjusted net earnings were $1,139,773 equal, on the same basis, to $1.89 a common share. The company reports gross revenue for the quarter of $7,454,864 against $6,973,648, while expenses rose to $6,134,657 from $4,682,930 and noted the chief item of increase was due to hiring and training replacements for drafted employees. Another cost item was for preparations to handle additional planes when they become available.

Snap-on Tools Corp., Kenosha, Wis., reports net income for 1943 of $637,743, equal to $4.25 a share, without provision for renegotiation. Adjusted net income for 1942 giving effect to renegotiation of 1942 profits but before inventory reserves amounted to $358,491 or $2.39 a share.

Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co reports a net profit of $123,781 from operations in the first quarter of 1944, after providing $229,876 for Federal taxes, in comparison with $104,759 net profit, after $137,644 for Federal taxes, in the first quarter of 1943. Net per common share was 33 cents in the first quarter of 1944, compared with 27 cents in the like period of 1943.

Norwich Pharmacal Co. reports for the March quarter net profit of $183,400, equal to 23 cents a share, against $191,027 or 24 cents a share in the same quarter last year.

Ex-Cell-O Corp., makers of precision tools, reports for the quarter ended Feb. 29 net profit of $484,978, equal to $1.21 a share on the capital stock, compared with $723,476, or $1.81 a share, in the like period of 1943.

American Gas & Electric Co. reports net income in the 12 months ended March 31 was $11,705,083, equal to $2.23 a common share, against $10,972,295 or $2.07 a common share in the preceding 12 months. The company noted that if federal taxes for 1942 were restated to reflect provisions of the 1942 revenue act, earnings for the 12 months ended March 31, 1943, would equal $2.26 a common share.

Rheem Manufacturing Co. reports net earnings for 1943 after adjustment of $1,310,836, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.82 a common share on 643,070 shares outstanding, against adjusted net of $481,101 in 1942, equal after preferred dividend requirements, to 93 cents on each of the 400,000 shares then outstanding.

Coty, Inc., and subsidiaries show net profit for the first three months of $223,690, equal to 15 cents a share, against $234,000 or 16 cents a share in the first quarter last year.

Louisiana Land & Exploration Co., crude oil producing firm, reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31, of $1,800,293 equal to 60 cents a share, compared with $1,100,024 or 37 cents a share in 1942.

Gardner-Denver Co., manufacturer of oil drilling and mining equipment, reports net profit for the quarter ended March 31, after estimated provision for renegotiation, of $257,694 equal to 41 cents a common share, compared with $276,286 or 44 cents a share in the 1943 quarter.

W. L. Maxson Corporation, designers and manufacturers of variable speed drives and controls, reports net profit for the first quarter of 1944 after taxes, but before renegotiation, amounted to $83,000, equal to 35 cents per share on 240,000 shares of outstanding capital stock, compared with $135,000 in 1943, equal to 57 cents per share.

National Cylinder Gas Co. and wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries report net income for the March quarter of $346,383, equal to 26 cents a share, against $447,759 or 34 cents a share in the comparable 1943 period.

Retail Food Stores Must Redetermine Group Class

WASHINGTON (AP)—In an effort to lower some retail food prices the Office of Price Administration will require all retail food stores to redetermine by June 15 their proper group classification for price schedules.

Now classified according to their 1942 sales volume, retail stores will determine their new classification on the basis of gross sales volume for the calendar year 1943.

The groups are: group 1, an independent store doing an annual gross business of less than $50,000; group 2, an independent store doing an annual business of from $50,000 to $250,000; group 3, a chain store doing an annual gross business of less than $250,000, and group 4, a chain or independent store doing an annual gross business of $250,000 or more.

Milk Price in N. Y. Area Sets Record for April

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. C. J. Blanford, New York-New Jersey milk marketing area administrator, announced that the uniform price of milk in April was the highest ever recorded for that month in the six-state metropolitan milkshed.

The rate of return to pool producers was $3.18 a hundredweight, he said, with dairy feed payments by the War Food Administration assuring dairy farmers of a total return of $3.78.

The previous April high was set last year at $3.04, which in turn broke a 24-year record, he said.

N.A.M. Group Leader

Lewis A. Dibble

President of the Eastern Malleable Iron Company of Naugatuck, Conn., named chairman of a new "Government spending" committee launched by the National Association of Manufacturers. The new committee, consisting of 62 manufacturers, will seek to slash Government "overspending." Mr. Dibble is also president of the Risdon Manufacturing Company of Naugatuck and serves on two WPB advisory committees.

Asks Public Hearing On Coal Contract's Travel Time Section

WASHINGTON (AP)—Edward R. Burke, Southern Coal Producers Association president, asked the War Labor Board to hold public hearings on the travel time section of the new coal wage contract before it is formally approved by the board.

Mr. Burke, in a telegram to William H. Davis, WLB chairman, also stated: "The breach of the stabilization program of Secretary (of the Interior) Harold Ickes during Government operation of the nation's coal mines should be called to the attention of Congress."

A President's committee investigating travel time, assumed to be 45 minutes, has filed some interim reports and Mr. Burke contends that the board "should set public hearings upon receipt by you of the final travel time committee report."

Mr. Burke's association has opposed approval of the proposed new contract, modeled on the temporary contract which Mr. Ickes concluded with John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers after Federal seizure of the workings, following a series of strikes last year.

Large Brewster Aero Stockholders to Vote Support for Kaiser

NEW YORK (AP) — Continued management of Brewster Aeronautical Corp. by the group set up by Henry J. Kaiser appeared certain with announcement today three large stockholders would support the men who are credited with increasing the company's output 344 per cent since the advent of the Kaiser interests in 1943.

While neither Mr. Kaiser nor James Work, another large stockholder, is expected to head the company after the annual meeting Wednesday, Mr. Work has announced support for a directorate containing some of the production men brought in by Mr. Kaiser, Brewster's current president and chairman.

Alfred J. Miranda, Jr., Ignacio J. Miranda and F. William Zelcer, who hold large blocks of Brewster stock, said in a joint statement today they also would vote for continuance of the present operating management, and added:

"We are glad that Mr. Kaiser is permitting some of his operating associates to remain on the job to keep production going."

The joint statement said the trio would support the re-entry of Mr. Work, Brewster founder, into the directing management leaving production to the Kaiser staff.

The company builds Navy fighter planes.

'Light-Weight' Newsprint Demand Steadily Rising

TORONTO (AP)—Nearly half the newsprint orders placed in Canada for May specified 30-pound or "light-weight" paper, and 60 per cent of June orders are expected to ask the lighter paper, the Toronto Financial Post said in an article from its Montreal bureau.

Light-weight paper — that is, 1-16 thinner than ordinary newsprint—was made duty free under the recent U. S. tax law. Since U. S. newspapers' supplies are restricted on a tonnage basis, many seek the lighter paper because it provides more printing space per ton.

The Financial Post said production of Canadian newsprint for U. S. publishers in May was scheduled at 206,339 tons, of which 93,903 tons will be light-weight and the balance standard, 32 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets, 24 by 36 inches.

Week's Engineering Awards

NEW YORK (AP)—Civil engineering construction volume in the United States totaled $42,209,000 for the week ending May 11, compared with $41,856,000 last week, Engineering News-Record reports. In the corresponding week last year the volume was $91,019,000.

Latin America Dollar Funds Grow Bigger

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—Latin-American countries are acquiring huge dollar balances, already equaling or probably exceeding $2,500,000,000, as a result of the war, W. W. Cumberland, member of the postwar advisory group of the National Association of Manufacturers, said today.

In an address prepared for a N. A. M. luncheon for Latin-American delegates to the conference of the Inter-American Development Commission, Mr. Cumberland declared:

"Economic structures of the Latin-American republics have been greatly strengthened during the war. This is in sharp contrast with what is taking place in most other countries of the world."

Discussing postwar industrialization of South American countries, Mr. Cumberland said there was no valid objection to limited tariff protection "for those industries which are well adapted to the countries in which they are proposed to be established."

"Tariff protection is also permissible for industries essential to national defense," he said, but added that national defense "must not be made the excuse for unjustified nationalistic policies."

H. C. Beaver, president of the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp., Harrison, N. J., said in a prepared address that "stability of our commercial success in large part will be dependent upon the flow of trade between our several republics" in the Western Hemisphere.

After the war, he said, the United States will be called upon to supply "a large part" of the industrial equipment needed for reconstruction, as equipment in many European countries will have been destroyed by war. This will be "another challenge to industrial production," he said.

Colby M. Chester, chairman of the executive committee of the General Foods Corp., said the fallacy which states that the export business of an industrial country depends on industrial retardation of other countries should be discarded.

"Experience shows that our best customers are not predominately raw material countries, but those which, like ourselves, have developed industries," he declared.

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Gov. Raymond E. Beldwin of Connecticut, announced yesterday they had invited delegates to the Inter-American Development Commissions Conference, now in session here, to visit some of the principal industrial areas of the two states after the conference concludes May 18.

The New York tour will take Latin-American visitors to Binghamton, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany and Lake Placid. The party is scheduled to leave New York City for Binghamton Sunday, May 21.

The three-day tour of Connecticut will begin May 22 after Governor Baldwin greets the delegates at a reception here May 21.

Attending the 10-day inter-American conference are 85 leading businessmen of Latin-American nations.

Funds for Synthetic Fuel Work Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Budget Bureau has approved appropriations of $3,000,000 for further exploratory drilling in minerals and $8,000,000 for initial work on establishment of a synthetic fuels industry.

Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said the full $30,000,000 authorized to start a synthetic fuel industry should be appropriated now.

Ayres Says Business Hesitates Amidst Era of High Prosperity

CLEVELAND (AP)—Despite the greatest material prosperity the United States has ever experienced the nation has entered a period of business hesitation and restricted speculation, Brig. Gen. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Co., reported.

"By all ordinary standards of measurement this is a period of greater material prosperity than we have ever before experienced," the retired Army officer declared in a monthly report. "It is a strange anomaly that this should also be a period of business hesitations and restricted speculation."

The economist listed gross income of all corporations at an all-time high of $250,000,000,000 in 1943, three times as large as the corporate incomes in 1932 and 1933, at the bottom of the depression. Despite these wartime earnings, he added, the corporations have not benefited from their prosperity in nearly as large a measure as might be supposed.

"In general there is little evidence of wartime profiteering by corporations as a whole," he asserted.

A manpower shortage in the coal mines has resulted in a dwindling coal supply, General Ayres stated.

"Our stocks of bituminous coal are now down to about 29 days of supply, and they are steadily shrinking," he explained. "As recently as last August we had 52 days of supply on hand."

Other decreases are now apparent in output of machinery, transportation equipment, lumber, stone, clay and glass products and chemicals, the economist indicated.

The 62,000,000 Americans now gainfully employed in industry and the armed forces include both the largest total number and the largest percentage of our population so employed in our history, he observed. This 45 per cent of our population compares with the 43 per cent gainfully employed in 1918, during the First World War, his report stated.

The Cleveland economist predicted a postwar return to trade conditions existing in the five years prior to 1939, when, he said, the countries of Europe imported more than $6 worth of merchandise for each $5 worth exported. This situation provided the basis for the United Nations organizing an international fund to help stabilize currency in the world markets, General Ayres explained.

Specific Prices Set For New Standard Radio Tubes, Testing

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration today announced specific dollars-and-cents wholesale and retail prices for new standard radio replacement tubes for civilian radios and phonographs.

Effective May 20, the order also specifies maximum service charges of not more than 50 cents for testing of all tubes in a set brought to the shop, and a maximum of $1 for testing all tubes if the testing involves removal of the mechanism.

The action also declares that no charge may be made for testing tubes brought into a shop and reaffirms the customary 90-day guarantee against defects in material or workmanship.

Retail ceilings on new tubes reflect March, 1942, manufacturers' prices and may not be higher than the highest price the retailer then charged for the particular brand, provided that the retailer's prices do not exceed the specific maximum prices announced today.

Aimed at breaking up what OPA called "widespread black market activities," the tube ceilings and method of determining maximums were arrived at after consultation with industry manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers, OPA said.

The dollars-and-cents ceilings range from $1.10 to $1.30 for portable models; from 85 cents to $1.30 for table models, and from 70 cents to $1.10 for console and auto radios.

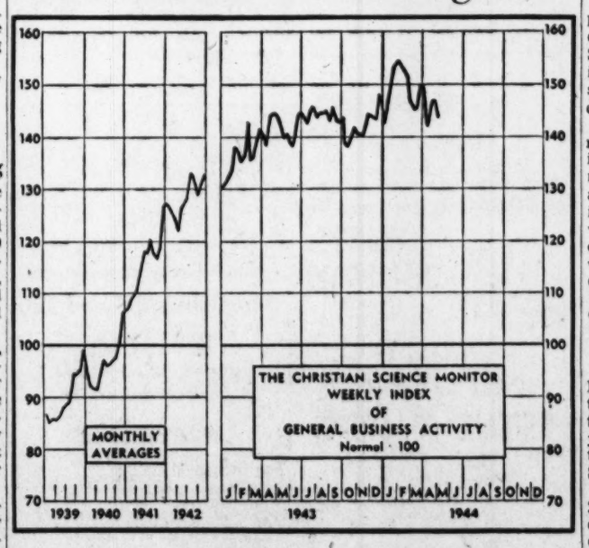
El. P. & L. Deal Approved by SEC

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Electric Power & Light Corporation's application to acquire any or all of the 65,167 publicly held shares of Mississippi Power & Light Company's $6 preferred stock within two months has been approved, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced.

The purchase, at $100 per share, plus dividends, is to be made with a portion of the $10,280,000 proceeds from Electric's sale of Idaho Power Company common stock.

The commission approved the proposal on the condition that Electric convert the preferred into Mississippi common stock within four months as a step in the redistribution of voting power, thus furthering Electric's dissolution under corporate simplification provisions of the Holding Company Act ordered on Aug. 22, 1942.

Monitor Index of Business Turns Downward During Week



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity declined during the week ended May 6 to 143.4 (preliminary) from 146.5 for the preceding week. The figure for the week ended May 8, last year was 142.6.

The three components of the combined index declined for the week. Miscellaneous freight carloadings, recording the sharpest setback, lost almost all of the substantial gain of the previous two weeks. Production of electricity also dropped off more sharply than usual for the week, while bank debits outside New York City failed to show as much of an upturn over the first of the month as usual.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*May 6 1944	April 29 1944	May 8 1943
Combined index	143.4	146.5	142.6
Bk debits outside NYC	175.3	177.6	173.6
Elec power production	129.5	133.6	135.9
Misc. carloadings	135.4	139.4	139.3

* Preliminary.

OPA Announces Cut Of 2 to 5c a Pound In Fresh Fish Prices

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has announced seasonal reductions of retailers' ceiling prices on North Atlantic and Pacific fresh fish and seafood items. They lower prices to the consumer 2 to 5 cents a pound.

Effective May 25, the action follows reductions of wholesale ceiling prices on these items from May through September.

Examples of approximate reductions in consumer per pound prices are:

Kind of fish	Winter prices	Summer prices
Drawn haddock	23	19½
Haddock fillets	44	39
Cod steak	33	30
Ling cod (dressed)	24½	21
Round sole, petrale	20	18
Fillets of sole, petrale	42	39

At the same time, OPA authorized the administrator for Region 8, including California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, and Nevada, to establish retail markups for certain perishable species of fresh fish and seafood not covered by national wholesale and retail regulations because they seldom are shipped beyond the boundaries of that region.

Hourly, Weekly Pay Of Factory Workers Shown at New Highs

NEW YORK (AP)—Slight increases put hourly and weekly earnings of workers in manufacturing industries at new peak levels in March, a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board showed.

The private research organization's check of 25 industries showed hourly wages at $1.052 on average, up .4 of 1 per cent from February, 6.6 per cent higher than in March of last year and 38.6 per cent above January, 1941, base month of the "Little Steel" wage formula.

Weekly earnings averaged $48.36, the board said, 9.2 per cent above March of 1943 and 58 per cent above January, 1941.

The increase in weekly earnings above the climb in hourly pay reflected a rise in the work week to 45.8 hours in March, up 1.1 hours from March of last year and compared with an average of 40.2 in January of 1941.

Cont. Can Expands Plastics Activities

NEW YORK (AP)—Carle C. Conway, chairman and president of Continental Can Co., announced his company has acquired the Reynolds molded plastics division of Reynolds Spring Co.

Continental, the second largest producers of tin containers and crown closures in the United States, entered the plastics field in 1943 through purchase of a substantial interest in Marco Chemicals, Inc.

The Reynolds plastic division, now produces war materials and in peacetime served the automotive, refrigeration, household appliance and electric appliance industries. Mr. Conway said there would be no change in personnel or policies of the new division which is located at Cambridge, Ohio.

74,000 Veterans Placed In Two Months by USES

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Manpower Commission announced that more than 74,000 veterans of this war were placed in civilian jobs during February and March through the U. S. Employment Service.

The agency's records show that 280,346 women were employed during March, a 6.4 per cent increase over February.

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Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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The above positions offer good salaries, postwar opportunities, and interesting work in a good environment. Bring proof of citizenship and certificate of availability.
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Would you like to work with an understanding, considerate management who appreciates and encourages your personal endeavor?
We are one of New England's oldest and best known makers of quality small tools. At present we are swamped with war work. We also anticipate a large and prolonged post-war business. Our portable Electric Tool Division needs a DESIGNER-DRAFTSMAN with a keen mind, originality and ambition. We want him on a permanent basis and we are confident of locating him. You may be that very man. This is a lifetime opportunity with one of New England's finest companies.
Write a good letter and tell us all about yourself, your availability, your background, etc.
Address: Electric Tool Division, Millers Falls Co. Millers Falls, Mass.

WANTED—Man counselor for day camp, 4 days a week, for swimming, nature study, to supervise Victory Gardens, games; also counselor, man or woman, for art, painting and drawing; only those within commuting distance need apply. Secretary: 15 Franklin Place, Summit, New Jersey.

RADIO EXPERT, Negro, white; fine position for gentleman. F. M. SERVICE CO., 380 Winton Road North, Rochester 10, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET
N. Y. C.—Attractively furnished three-room garden apartment; elevator; Riverdale Park, 254th Street, off Henry Hudson Parkway; June 1st to Oct. 1st; available May 27; adults only; $80 per month, including gas and electricity. Phone KI 9-4242.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Opportunity for two men to share two-bedroom apartment in Buckingham Arlington with naval officer during summer; tennis courts; kitchen privileges; excellent bus service to Washington. Phone Chestnut 3791 after 5:30.

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N. Y. C.—Bright, outside studio room for one, two; one unfurnished room, others furnished; June 1st; privileges; $7-$10; quiet street, opposite church. MO 2-2766.

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COTTAGES overlooking bay, near boating, bathing, golf and yacht clubs; electricity, running water. Month or season. Box 152, Wellfleet, Mass.

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Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
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3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.
For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

WANTED—Capable retail milk route delivery man, draft deferred; post-war job; also man for general plant work—pasteurizing and bottling. DEAN DAIRY, Waltham, Mass.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Sports News

Braves Step Up Victorious Pace in West

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Having won eight of their last 11 games, including four out of six in the West, the Braves today were being recognized as first-division timber in the National League. As he continued his series at Cincinnati this afternoon, Bob Coleman was just three games out of second place, in spite of the fact that he dropped 10 of his first 15 starts here in the East.

This spurt of the Braves is not unexpected and is supported by a certain amount of permanency. Coleman predicted at the close of spring training that he had good pitching, and batting power improved over last year. That power did not exert itself in a majority of the games here in the East, but the spark was ignited in the West.

Pile Up Hits

The Braves piled up 53 hits and 33 runs in their three wins at Pittsburgh, and came back yesterday with 12 safeties in the second half of the Cincy doubleheader, after Bucky Walters had stopped them cold with a lone hit in the opener. Walters is a standout pitcher, apt to do that to any ball club. The fact that the Braves have been hitting, makes his effort all the more remarkable.

In Coleman's line-up we find Max Macon, the converted pitcher, hitting .379 early today and leading the National League with six stolen bases; Damon Phillips hitting .394 in the role of utility infielder; Connie Ryan doing .329, and Tommy Holmes with a .327 mark and a pair of league leaderships at 34 base hits and 10 doubles. Jim Tobin, Red Barrett, Nate Andrews and Ira Hutchinson are winning on the mound, and Al Javery is hurling what verges on the sensational, yet is losing.

Red Sox Drop

Meanwhile, the Red Sox today had hit the bottom of the American League, chiefly because they took a double spanking yesterday from Dizzy Trout and Johnny Gorsica of the Tigers at Fenway before some 21,000. Joe Cronin gave young Joe Wood, Jr., his first starting chance. The boy did all right for a while, but when his mates kicked the ball around behind him, he seemed to suddenly lose his stuff. In the other game, Yank Terry was handed his fourth straight loss. He has yielded 15 hits in his most recent 5 1-3 innings.

However, the gloom over Fenway this morning was not heavy. As owner Tom Yawkey pointed out yesterday afternoon, clubs go up and down the American League ladder this year like an elevator. The Sox, although eighth, are just six games off the pace, a situation which a short winning streak would soon remedy.

* * *

Briefs . . . Tomorrow the Red Sox open a four-game series here with the second-place St. Louis Browns . . . Quickly tabbed the sensations of the West, the Brownies have cooled considerably since coming East . . . They have taken only one out of six since moving into this sector . . . There is a double-header at Fenway on Wednesday . . . The Sox have now lost successive series to the Indians and Tigers . . . Bob Johnson paces his circuit with 15 runs scored.

* * *

The Red Sox hitting over .300 are: Tom McBride .500, Pete Fox .378, Roy Partee .342, and Bob Johnson and Joe Cronin .333 each . . . Partee, incidentally, is not giving up the first-string catching berth to Hal Wagner without a battle . . . Little Roy is a lot better receiver and hitter than the crowd gives him credit for being . . . The Braves close at Cincy tomorrow and move into St. Louis on Wednesday . . . Coleman keeps a night date with the Cards on Thursday, which should be a good one for Javery to pitch . . . The last time out under lights he fanned 12 Pirates.

Bucky Walters Just Misses Perfect Game Over Braves

Bucky Walters, star right hander for the Cincinnati Reds, yesterday just missed becoming the first pitcher in 22 years to hurl a perfect game in the major leagues. He pitched to only 28 batters.

Working the first game of a twin against the Boston Braves at Crosley Field, Walters retired the first 23 men to face him. Then, with two out in the eighth, Connie Ryan, Braves second sacker, singled over third base. He was the only Boston player to get on base.

It was the nearest to a perfect game in the majors since Charley Robertson, of the Chicago White Sox, turned the trick against Detroit on April 30, 1922.

Fifth Straight

Walters won his one-hitter, 4 to 0, for his fifth straight win, but Ira Hutchinson kept the Reds from sweeping the bargain bill. He scattered eight Reds hits for a 6 to 0 Brave triumph in the nightcap.

The New York Yankees and St. Louis Cardinals each tightened their grip on first place in the American and National League, respectively. The Yanks beat Cleveland twice, 4 to 3 in 13 innings and 8-4 before 41,628 paid at the Yankee Stadium, the largest crowd of the 188,166 fans who watched the eight Sunday double headers. Johnny Lindell's 13 inning single won the opener, while Don Savage's three-run homer clinched the afterpiece.

The second place Phillies went down twice before the Cards at St. Louis, 6 to 3 and 1 to 0. Big Mort Cooper won his second game in the opener, while George Munger bested southpaw Al Gerheauser in the nip-and-tuck second game.

Dizzy Trout and Johnny Gorsica pitched the Detroit Tigers out of last place in the American loop. They beat the Boston Red Sox, 6 to 1 and 9 to 0, to shove the Sox into the basement. Gorsica twirled a three-hitter for the shutout. He faced only 29 batters.

Pirates Climb

Pittsburgh climbed into the National League first division by beating the Giants twice, 1 to 0 and 8 to 2. Rip Sewell yielded only six hits in defeating Bill Voiselle in the opener.

Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics took both ends of their twin bill from the St. Louis Browns, 4 to 3 in 11 innings and 2 to 0. Ford Garrison's fifth hit of the game won the opener, while Frankie Hayes' two-run homer won the nightcap for Luman Harris. The double win put the A's back in the first division.

Washington split with the Chicago White Sox. Dutch Leonard whitewashed the Sox in the opener, 4 to 0. A ninth inning rally, featured by Thurman Tucker's two-run single, won the nightcap for Chicago, 6 to 4.

Brooklyn beat the Chicago Cubs, 4 to 2, in the first game of a bargain bill before 32,166, but lost the second, 8 to 7, after enjoying a 7 to 1 lead going into the eighth. The Cubs scored five runs in the eighth and won the game with two more in the ninth. Roy Hughes' single drove in the winning run.

Engineers Win College Track Championships

For the first time since 1926, Massachusetts Institute of Technology is once again New England's intercollegiate track champion, having defeated nine rival teams on its own Briggs Field in Cambridge last Saturday.

The Engineers took only two first places—Art Bryant in the half mile and Pete Wright in the pole vault—but they piled up enough points in seconds, thirds, and fourths to edge Tufts by the slender margin of half a point. The final score found Tech with 32½ points and Tufts with 32. Other scores: Brown 25, Boston College 18, Bowdoin 16, Worcester Tech 14, Rhode Island State 12, Holy Cross 6½, Northeastern 5, and Bates 2.

High point-man of the meet was Hugo Norige of Worcester Tech, who won the discus throw and shotput and placed third in the javelin to total 12 points. Other double winners included B. C.'s Herb McKenley in the 220 and 440, and Tufts' Duncan Blanchard in the mile and two-mile runs. McKenley, National Junior A. A. U. 440 champion, set a new field record when he covered the quarter mile in 48.3s. This was the only record of the meet.

Other individual champions were Dick Crossley of Brown in the high hurdles, Ed. Petorella of Rhode Island in the low hurdles, Ralph King of B. C. in the 100-yard dash, Ralph Willoughby of Bowdoing in the broad jump, Bill Jenkins of Tufts in the high jump, Art Greenberg of Rhode Island in the hammer throw, and Dave Murray of Holy Cross in the javelin.

Here and There On the Week End

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Massachusetts Institute of Technology won New England intercollegiate track championship against nine rivals.

AUBURN, Ala.—Georgia Tech won Southeastern Amateur Athletic Union track title.

ALLENTOWN, Pa. — Muhlenberg won Middle Atlantic AAU track championship for second straight year.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Elmer Burnham, former Purdue coach, named football coach at University of Rochester.

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Walter Fleming, of Dearborn, Mich., won National A. A. U. 50,000-meter walking championship.

GREENWICH, Conn. — Philadelphia won national women's lacrosse title for 11th time in last 12 years.

NEW YORK—Brooklyn Hispano beat Morgan Strassers, of Pittsburgh, 4-0, to retain national soccer championship.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	17	6	.739
3½	Philadelphia	12	8	.600
4	Cincinnati	12	9	.571
5	Pittsburgh	10	9	.526
6	Brooklyn	10	11	.476
6½	Boston	11	13	.458
7	New York	10	13	.435
12	Chicago	3	16	.158

Results May 14

Cincinnati 4, Boston 0.
Boston 6, Cincinnati 0.
Pittsburgh 1, New York 0. (10 inns).
Pittsburgh 8, New York 2.
St. Louis 1, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 2.
Chicago 8, Brooklyn 7.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	New York	13	6	.684
1½	St. Louis	14	10	.583
2	Washington	12	9	.571
3	Philadelphia	11	10	.524
4½	Chicago	10	12	.455
5	Cleveland	10	13	.435
6	Detroit	9	14	.391
6	Boston	8	13	.381

Results May 14

Detroit 6, Boston 1.
Detroit 9, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 3. (11 inns).
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 0.
Washington 4, Chicago 0.
Chicago 6, Washington 4.
New York 4, Cleveland 3. (13 inns.)
New York 8, Cleveland 4.

College Track

Results May 13
By the Associated Press

West Point 105½; Cornell 41½; Colgate 18 (triangular).

Northwestern 52¾; Wisconsin 51½; Minnesota 45¼; Chicago 3½ (quadrangular).

Naw 78; combined team of North Carolina Univ. and North Carolina Pre-Flight 48.

Iowa Pre-Flight 92; Missouri 39.

Michigan 71; Illinois 54; Purdue 27 (triangular).

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results May 14

International League

Syracuse 4-3, Newark 2-1.
Montreal 10-4, Baltimore 4-3.
Buffalo 5-4, Jersey City 1-5.
Toronto 4-2, Rochester 3-5.

American Association

Indianapolis 5-4, Kansas City 1-2.
St. Paul 3-7, Toledo 0-1.
Columbus 12-9, Minneapolis 1-10.
Milwaukee 11-4, Louisville 10-1.

Southern Association

Nashville 7-0, Knoxville 6-5.
Memphis 7-4, Birmingham 3-18.
Little Rock 13-5, New Orleans 10-1.
Atlanta 12-4, Chattanooga 5-1.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 6-2, Binghamton 0-5.
Utica 5-5, Scranton 2-4.
Hartford 5-1, Williamsport 3-2.
Elmira 5-11, Albany 3-5.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 3-5, San Francisco 2-3.
Los Angeles 3-2, San Diego 1-3.
Portland 13-2, Hollywood 0-1.
Sacramento at Oakland, rain.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 13

Trinity 20, Middlebury 5.
Worcester Tech 11, 701st A. A., Newport, R. I., 9.
Columbia 4, Yale 3.
Detroit 11, Michigan State 6.
Michigan 5, Ohio State 0.
West Point 1, New York University 0.
Camp Endicott Seabees 7, Holy Cross 5.
Indiana 3, Northwestern 2.
Northwestern 1, Indiana 0.
Illinois 8, Minnesota 4.
Penn State 16, Pittsburgh 6.
Rochester 6, Hobart 0.
Lafayette 24, Rutgers 5.
New Hampshire 18, Maine 5.
Duke 5, N. C. Navy Pre-Flight 1.
Camp Thomas 4, Brown 0.
U. S. Naval Academy 6, Pennsylvania 1.
Villanova 11, Muhlenberg 3.
Bates 8, Bowdoin 3.
Connecticut 12, Wesleyan 4.
Boston Coast Guard 15, Tufts 9.
Colgate vs. Cornell, postponed.
Iowa Pre-Flight 5, Iowa State 1.
Notre Dame 3, Western Michigan 1.
Purdue 17, Wisconsin 4.
Dartmouth 8, Princeton 4.
Dartmouth 2, Princeton 1.
Drew 7, C. C. N. Y. 1.
Drexel Tech 12, Haverford 1.

International League

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—International League standings:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	13	5	.722
Toronto	9	6	.600
Syracuse	9	7	.563
Buffalo	9	8	.529
Montreal	9	8	.529
Jersey City	8	9	.471
Newark	5	14	.263

Eastern League

ALBANY, N. Y., May 15 (AP)—Eastern League standings:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wilkes-Barre	9	4	.692
Elmira	7	4	.636
Albany	6	4	.600
Hartford	7	5	.583
Williamsport	5	6	.455
Utica	5	6	.455
Binghamton	4	7	.364
Scranton	3	10	.231

BASEBALL
TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 3 P.M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub. 2195
Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 6321

Crossword Quiz Answers

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O		A	I	N		I
O	L	D	B	U	C	K
K	Y		U		A	E
	E	S	S	E	N	
E		P		D		U
G	E	O	R	G	E	S
G		U		A		E
	S	T	A	R	S	
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MAINE

BANGOR
(Continued from previous page)

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Castro, Héctor David (ĕk'-tôr dä-vēth' käs'-trō)—El Salvador's Ambassador to the United States.

Chiriani, Cotor Horacio (kō-tôr' ō-rä'-syō chĕ-ryä'-nē)—New Foreign Minister of Paraguay.

Chuikov, Gen. Vasili Ivanovich (vŭ-syē'-lyû-ĭ ĭ-vä'-nŭ-vyich chōō'-ĭ-kôf)—Russian general prominent in the 1944 campaign.

Lhonga or Lho Nga (lō'-nä' or lō'-ngä')—Japanese base about 500 miles from the mainland.

Mljet (m'lyĕt)—Island off the coast of Yugoslavia.

Papandreou, Georgios (yâ-ôr'-yē-ōs pä-pän-thrä'-ōō)—Prime Minister of the newly organized Greek Government-in-Exile.

Quaroni, Pietro (pyâ'-trō kwä-rō'-nē)—Representative in Russia of Badoglio's Italian government.

Tadji (tä'-jē)—Important airport of Dutch New Guinea.

Tanahmerah (tä-nä-mä'-rä)—Bay on the coast of Dutch New Guinea.

Warazup (wä-rä-zŭp')—A Japanese strong point in Burma.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Biak (bē-äk')—Island of the Schouten group, at the mouth of Geelvink Bay.

Geelvink (gäl'-vingk)—Bay on the coast of Dutch New Guinea.

Loyang (lō'-yäng')—Town of northern China.

Manipur (mŭn'-ē-pōōr')—Plain of northeastern India.

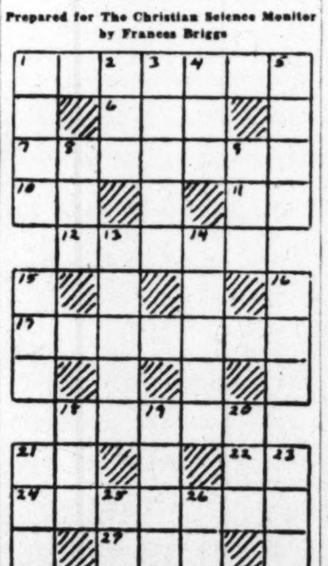
Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natûre, verdûre; ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

Holland's Production

Occupied Holland in 1943 produced one half as much milk as in 1940, less than one-half as much butter, and one third as much cheese.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote "King Solomon's Mines"?
6—What is a river of eastern France?
7—Who is the Laird of Monkbarns in "The Antiquary"?
10—According to Stephen Foster, "the sun shines bright" where (abbr.)?
11—Latin diphthong.
12—What city has manufactured many of Germany's munitions?
17—Bizet, French composer, was known by what given name?
18—States are represented by what in the U. S. flag?
21—Exclamation.
22—Kilowatt (abbr.).
24—What does Burns call the mouse in his well-known poem about that creature?
27—What was it that Little Jack Jelf couldn't spell?
28—What is middle name of Edward Horton, comedian?

Down

1—Who is the one-handed pirate captain in "Peter Pan"?
2—To wander about.
3—What is an opera hat?
4—Who is heaven personified in Babylonian religion?
5—A levee is what?
8—What is a lixivium?
9—To be able.
13—What is the projecting tube or nozzle through which a liquid is poured?
14—Who is hero of Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor"?
15—What is the object of controversy between Big-endians and Little-endians in "Gulliver's Travels"?
16—To employ.
18—Pronoun.
19—What is collective name of gods in Scandinavian mythology?
20—What is a form of snowshoe used for gliding down snow-clad hills?
21—What musical instrument is used to set pitch for an orchestra?
23—If you were in Galveston, Texas, in what direction would you travel to reach San Antonio?
25—To mimic.
26—What is a small cone of sand from which a golf ball is driven?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dutton
"Why, Mother Elliot! I was just thinking of you."

Today's Quotation

My mind to me a kingdom is.—Edward Dyer

No Extras for Royalty

The uniformed hotel messenger approached the manager of the only retail fruit store in Covent Garden market.

"I—er—would like the King's orange ration," he began.

"Which king?" asked the manager.

"King George of Greece," the messenger replied, and got one pound of oranges the King was entitled to on his ordinary ration book.—Associated Press.

Brevities

Our State Department has released a nostalgic story about the good old days. It tells of the happy times when Herbert Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald sat on a log by the Rapidan and quietly abolished war.—The New Yorker.

There will be no beauty pageant this season on Atlantic City's sands. It is perhaps as well. Only her mother now remembers who was Miss America for 1943.—Milwaukee Journal.

New help in a large industrial concern wired "The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Peter & Paul Railroad" that an order could be filled. The wire reached its proper destination.—Liberty Laughs.

Grimness of War Item: British censors have shut down on chess games by mail.—Detroit News.

Did You Ever Wonder

What "Pancake Diesel Engines" Used by the Navy Are?

For military reasons, more can be told about what the recently announced, radically different type of Diesel engine is NOT than about what it is.

It can be said, however, that full-volume mass production is under way on a new, high-speed, high horsepower, lightweight Diesel engine two-thirds smaller than the most compact previous Diesels of equivalent horsepower.

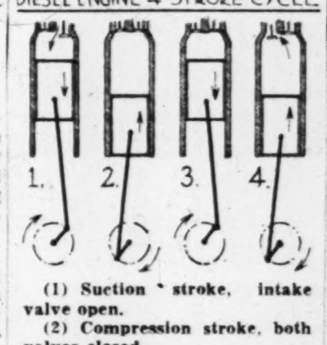
The new power plant gets its popular name from the fact that it has four flat pancake-like banks of four cylinders each, grouped around a vertical crankshaft.

Credit for its development goes to engineers of General Motors. One of its radical features is that it is of the two-cycle type, as opposed to the four-cycle operation of practically all previous Diesels. (See accompanying diagram for four-stroke cycle.)

In a four-cycle Diesel, three out of four of the strokes of the piston serve no other useful purpose than to charge the cylinder for the power stroke. By devising a two-cycle Diesel not only was the weight of two extra cylinders abolished but every second stroke of each piston was made a power stroke.

Installed in 110-foot United States Navy subchasers, these lighter, smaller, more powerful motors (used in conjunction with an equally novel and marvelous variable-pitch propeller which makes it possible to maintain at all times the more efficient ratio between engine speed and boat speed) provide greater maneuverability and a widely extended cruising range because more fuel can be carried.

Because of war shortages of manpower and materials as well as Navy needs for these "hot pancakes," this remarkable new power plant is not now available for railroad locomotives or for highway use in trucks, but it is anticipated that the postwar demands for the new Diesel motors may quite possibly keep pace with the demands now made by the exigencies of war.—**W. P. Keasbey.**



(1) Suction stroke, intake valve open.
(2) Compression stroke, both valves closed.
(3) Power stroke, both valves closed.
(4) Exhaust stroke, exhaust valve open.

In Lighter Vein

Too Tempting

The liner had called at a remote South Sea island, and natives paddled out in canoes to meet the visitors. At the head of the reception committee came the ruling monarch, a huge man with a battered topper on his head. He was accompanied by his staff, all of his wives and children, and his Prime Minister, a Cockney who had been stranded there years before and had been adopted by the tribe.

The king and his party were welcomed aboard the ship. The subjects remained alongside, begging passengers to throw pennies down to them. Whenever a coin struck the water, half a dozen islanders at once dived for it.

When one of the visitors began to throw small silver coins, the excitement became intense, and in the hope of moving them to an even more spirited exhibition of their powers the man fished in his pocket until he found a five-shilling piece. He was in the act of throwing it over when the Prime Minister caught his arm.

"Please," he begged, "don't do that. You'll be 'aving 'Is Royal 'Ighness overboard next!"—Exchange.

Waiting

Mother: "No, you can't have any more candy. Haven't I already told you 'no' six times?"

Son: "Well, all right. But I wonder where dad gets the idea that you're always changing your mind."—Atlanta Two-Bells.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Back to the Factory* By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Could Be* By Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Mistaken Identity* By The Hagers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

That the Walls May Fall

In declaring a State-wide day of prayer at the beginning of the invasion of Western Europe, Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts has given practical application to the thought cogently expressed in Tennyson's familiar lines:

> More things are wrought by prayer
> Than this world dreams of. Therefore, let thy voice
> Rise like a fountain . . . night and day.

No doubt thousands of individuals everywhere have long been praying daily for protection, comfort, strength, and courage. The Governor's proclamation, however, calls upon us to "join together in prayer." It asks us to put out of thought all that would divide, all personal prejudices, preconceived notions as to ways and means, captious criticism, and instead to unite mentally in sincere prayer for the triumph of right.

Uniting in prayer means much more than congregating in one place, more than offering petitions simultaneously. We must be of one accord, of one mind, in the substance of our prayers. There are many Biblical references to the value of unified thought and action, and none more striking than the Old Testament account of the taking of the city of Jericho by the children of Israel, who marched together around the city walls in obedience to the instructions of their God-inspired leader.

No armed attack was made upon the city, nor did the mere physical act of marching around its walls bring the desired result. Rather was it accomplished through unwavering faith in God's power, the unity of purpose which they had learned through 40 years of wilderness experience. When at the appointed moment "the people shouted, . . . the walls fell down flat." Every barrier to their progress vanished.

What should be the substance of our prayers? With confidence that God's law governs His children, may we not prayerfully affirm that those who have seen the right course and are pursuing it are responsive to God's guidance, are able to act intelligently and fearlessly in times of crisis, cannot be confused nor deterred by rash impulse, and can never be outside God's watchful and loving care? But is this all?

One thing which we have been learning from our wilderness experience is the necessity of thinking in terms of all mankind, not just of ourselves. Should we not then pray for those who are struggling in the mental bogs of tyranny and godlessness, whose tragic position of fighting with all their might for false ideals has hedged them in with walls that separate them from all good?

Let us pray that their eyes may be opened, that before the Christ-like strength and compassion we shall manifest, the defenses of wrong thinking will crumble, even as the walls of Jericho, making way for the invasion of true ideals.

Italian Questions

The fighting in Italy is so hot, the sacrifices of the individual and nations engaged so great, that it is difficult to speak of that front as a secondary one in the war. And, as a matter of fact, we do not know its real place in the Allied plans.

Is it a drive to take Rome and the political prestige such capture implies?

Is it to generate the sort of activity that must pull German supplies and reserves to the South and over tenuous and blasted supply lines?

Is it to engage more and more Nazis below Rome, so that another surprise amphibious landing may be attempted north of Rome?

Is the Italian drive a prelude to a campaign by reserve forces up through the Balkans?

Of one thing most people, including the Germans, are convinced: it is a part of the final crushing strategy by which the manpower and material preponderance of the United Nations is to be exerted from the South, the East and the West.

The fighting in Italy is slow and it is hard. Honors thus far go chiefly to the French, who at Castelforte seem to have punched a hole in the Gustav line and now to be cutting or menacing German lateral communications. General Clark is rightly proud of his French fighters in the Fifth Army.

The Allied commanders in Italy have had battle experience; they have met stalemates and even reverses. They have now had time to make full preparations and they have had access to immense stocks of reserves, even though the main weight of men and supplies has been directed to England.

Employers' Free Speech

Some regret has been expressed that the Wagner Act should stand upon the Nation's books for nearly a decade before the courts would rule that management has as much right to free speech in talking to its employees as have the unions. The Constitutional right to such freedom, of course, never should have been in question.

But to assume that management, by decree of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, is now belatedly achieving a just balance with labor, and is thus correcting the one-sidedness of the Wagner Act, is to overlook the reason why there is a Wagner Act at all and why it should appear to be one-sided.

It is labor's view, and labor was able back in 1935 to convince a majority of Congress of the correctness of this view, that the weight of labor relations was all one-sided in favor of management. In those days the thought that management might ever require protection seemed a bit fantastic.

So, perhaps the Wagner Act in some particulars, and especially as relating to management's right to speak to its workers, went too far. There is not actually much agreement as to whether it did or did not go too far, however. And there is not likely to be such agreement for some time to come; for we are still witnessing the interplay of forces, the action and reaction, the swinging of the pendulum.

The Philadelphia decision at least helps a little in attaining more balance, and balance is the need.

Junior Does His Bit

Just when Junior had the electric train to himself—Dad being awfully busy with his garden and a couple of war jobs—along comes Uncle Sam and says he'd like the loan of these model trains for instructing Army men in railroad operation.

Junior's as patriotic as the next fellow, and he has already made up his mind to offer the train for the duration. The question in his mind, however, is how to break the news to Dad.

Well, Junior, our guess is Dad won't really mind. He's a pretty patriotic fellow, too, you know. And, even for him to give up your train to Uncle Sam is not asking too much in times like these.

Let's Bury These Terms

The Michigan C. I. O. Fair Labor Practices Committee gave us all a piece of good advice the other day. If we want to help do away with discriminations arising out of race, color, creed, or national origin, it said, we should cease the careless use of opprobrious designations.

Often, says a Committee statement, we find that an unintentional offender takes refuge in the excuse that members of the groups themselves use those terms. It remarks:

> Thus we find Italians referring to other Italians as "wops" and "dagoes"; Poles addressing one another as "Polocks"; Negroes using the term "nigger"; Irishmen referring to one another as "shanty Irish"; Jews calling other Jews "kikes"; and so on through the list. . . . Each time an individual engages in such references to members of his own group, even though the term be used in a friendly or humorous connection, he is helping perpetuate the keeping of such offensive terms alive and in widespread conversational use.

For members of such groups, who thus injure themselves, the requirement is self-discipline. For the others, observance of the Golden Rule.

More Than Charms

Gun in his fingers, G. I.'s on his toes, but he shall have music wherever he goes. The mountains of Kiska, foxholes of Naples, Nissen huts of Iceland, and the jungles of New Guinea resound to swing, opera, and plain tootle. There is no lack of variety even on the beachheads, as was evidenced at Anzio when an American band played "hot" music for a British company and the Tommies let loose their kilted Scots with their bagpipes.

Of greatest satisfaction to the doughboy is to "make with the music" himself—on harmonica, ukulele, ocarina, tonette, or with just plain lung power. And what with the Army teaching him to play, as well as furnishing cartoon-illustrated song slides and "hit kits," his musical opportunities are many. The folks at home help, too, and many a small lad surrendered his precious harmonica in response to a recent radio plea which brought 1,100 mouth organs in one week for the boys overseas.

Yes, music and what parades under its clef is decidedly a morale builder.

Donkey's Dilemma

Mr. Villard on the Newspapers

The Bookshelf

By Erwin D. Canham

Oswald Garrison Villard makes in THE DISAPPEARING DAILY (New York: Knopf. $3.50) a useful contribution to the problem of American newspapers today. Unfortunately, as Mr. Villard himself recognizes, he can offer only a few tentative suggestions toward the solution of this grave problem.

The problem is this: American newspapers have been severely declining in numbers for decades; their role as purveyors of information and as advertising media is now shared to a major degree by the radio, with television not far off; they are monopolistic in many communities, which is an unhealthy condition; they have been built into big business so that it takes many millions to start a metropolitan journal, thus limiting expression to a single economic level; they do not adequately represent either the big groups of public opinion or the several different shadings of opinion; they have become altogether too uniform and monotonous; they have lost editorial vigor, independence, and enterprise. And so on.

Mr. Villard examines the problem as one whose family has served journalism for 125 years of American history. In part he rewrites a previous book published in 1923 and revised in 1926. After introductory chapters, he devotes a chapter apiece in the following order to the New York Times, the Herald Tribune, the New York Daily News, The Christian Science Monitor, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the Chicago Tribune, the Chicago Daily News, the Marshall Field newspapers, the Frank E. Gannett newspapers, Scripps-Howard and the United Press, the other Boston newspapers under the title "Boston, a Journalistic Poor-Farm," the Washington newspapers, William Randolph Hearst, the Jewish Daily Forward. Then he delves into newspaper history, with chapters on Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Frank A. Munsey, Edwin L. Godkin, Joseph Pulitzer, Henry Watterson, the James Gordon Bennetts, and William Lloyd Garrison.

* * *

This newspaper is one of those for which Mr. Villard has more praise than blame. The same may be said for others in the list with the notable exceptions of the other Boston papers, the late Colonel Knox, whom Mr. Villard bitterly criticizes, the Marshall Field papers, and the Hearst papers.

That Mr. Villard, as a classic liberal, should pillory Colonel Knox and scornfully attack the Chicago Sun and PM while defending Colonel McCormick's Tribune, Captain Patterson's Daily News, and the Gannett newspapers, is explained by one fact: he is still vigorously opposed to American participation in the present war, and cannot quite forgive any paper or individual which supported entry into the war, while he overlooks many other lapses in those who were against participation.

Indeed, Mr. Villard's criticism of The Christian Science Monitor is based on its attitude to this war, although he quotes our leading editorials in explanation of our position and graciously adds: "It must be admitted that its present position that 'the greatest wrong that could be done the peoples of the aggressor nations themselves is to permit them to continue on their self-ruinous course of plunder, enslavement, and murder,' and that 'the only true kindness is to check the evil as promptly and as efficiently as possible,' is as ably stated as possible."

Mr. Villard has many other appreciative things to say of this paper: "The Christian Science Monitor, founded in 1908 'to injure no man but to bless all mankind,' continues to be one of the outstanding newspapers of the United States, deserving the highest praise for its ability, the cleanliness of its columns, its remarkable foreign and domestic correspondence, and its freedom from practically all the evils of business-office control. . . ."

He correctly interprets the views of this reviewer when he says: "The present managing editor . . . believes that the Monitor owes its strength not to any individual, but to the ideals behind it, and thinks that the daily should display much more vigor and freedom—the vigor and freedom which Mrs. Eddy intended should be the hallmarks of all her publications. He wishes to realize the promise made by the editorial board on September 4, 1934, that it is 'the goal of the Monitor to give to its readers a newspaper which will be vital, realistic and comprehensive, which will give to the good news, to the encouraging news, and to the constructive news the prominence it rightly deserves.' The board also promised at the same time that the Monitor would ignore nothing 'essential to a penetrating understanding of those aggravated social conditions to which readers of the Monitor, particularly, can give healing attention.'"

* * *

In the light of these pledges, to which this newspaper stands permanently committed, we believe Mr. Villard is right when he suggests that "Because the Monitor is the organ of a society established upon an ethical basis; because it is entirely without the profit motive; because it has conceived its mission to be international, it has been from the start one of the most interesting and challenging of American journalistic experiments. It cannot be overlooked by anyone who seeks an answer to the riddle which reads: 'What is to be the newspaper of the future and how can it be kept free from that commercial control which has so degraded the press of today?'"

In his whole book, despite many interesting and useful analyses of other papers, there is no more concrete answer to the basic problem than that just stated.

Mirror of World Opinion

In the Front Rank

The majority of the American people do imbibe the fundamentals of morality and right living stressed by the churches. The church does cast a moral atmosphere which the majority absorb, consciously or not, as they absorb the rays of the sun. There are, be it remembered, more than 50 million actual church members in the country, almost 20 million enrolled students of Sunday Schools.

But it is still very much a question whether this is enough. The relation between diminishing Sunday School attendance and rising juvenile delinquency must be more than a coincidence. "If a boy goes to Sunday School he won't go to jail," J. Edgar Hoover has said out of his experience as head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. As moral insurance for the Nation's future the Sunday School must always be in the very front rank.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat & Chronicle.*

Bad for Public and Unions

Members of the Chicago police force have very unwisely organized a union that is to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The campaign was started, it is said, when a report got out that the C. I. O. was to organize the policemen.

Public employees should have the right, of course, to form their own agency to promote their own interests. But it should not be affiliated with any outside organization. In public service, there should be no third party or third pressure influence to come between the public and its employees. Government, because it includes all citizens, even the public employees, cannot bargain in the private industrial sense.

From the standpoint of unionism, if this thing is carried out, here is what will happen: In every strike that occurs in Chicago in the future, the policemen will be suspect. If it is an A. F. of L. strike, the public will think that the police are toadying to their fellow members. If it is a C. I. O. strike, there are sure to be charges that the police are taking out their A. F. of L. animosity on the C. I. O. strikers. How can such a mixup ever be of any value to unionism? — *Milwaukee Journal.*

Pieces for the Russian Puzzle

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

Like just about everyone else in America, we are consistently interested in the questions which keep cropping up about Russia. Our sources of information are various and frequently conflicting. But we keep tapping them and putting the results together as best we can. The questions are particularly imperative at this moment when the western allies and Russia are about to enter upon the supreme phase of military co-operation in the war.

The motivating force behind Russia's war effort today, and behind Russia's approach to all postwar problems, is the acute memory of the time when German armies were only 12 miles from Moscow and when they held all but a narrow strip of Stalingrad. Russia came near to destruction in those days. There is victory now, but it is victory which every Russian knows has been won by the most desperately narrow margin. The enemy which nearly inflicted this defeat and which has devastated so much of Russia and destroyed so many Russian lives is never for a moment forgotten.

The idea that the Soviet Government, for all its autocratic power, could have ever made a compromise peace with Germany is fantastically absurd. Even had it wanted to do this, public opinion would have made it impossible. Russia is inexorably committed not only to the final defeat of Germany, but also to the complete crushing of Germany's power ever to rise again as a military threat to Russia.

Certain Russian policies have caused alarm, since they are open to the interpretation of presaging an imperialistic future. Behind all of these lies the burning, abiding fear of Germany and the determination to crush Germany. The true explanation of such policies is not a primary imperialistic tendency, but the determination to win security from Germany. The present Russian disposition is to seek such security in collaboration with its present allies. If Russia turns down the path of imperialistic nationalism it will be because of disillusionment or loss of faith in collective security, not because of a primary tendency in that direction.

The attitude towards Poland is conditioned exclusively by this feeling towards Germany. So is the negative attitude towards any federation of Danubian or Balkan States. So also is the attitude towards postwar treatment of Germany itself. An unfriendly Poland might become a German spearhead aimed at Russia. An Eastern European federation might become a shield behind which Germany could recover its military strength. A politically strong Germany could always become a military power again. So Moscow sees it.

The export of Bolshevism into Eastern Europe would not serve Russian ends. A Communist Germany would still be a nationalist Germany and very probably just as anti-Russian as a Nazi Germany. Middle-of-the-road democracy tends to be the least bellicose form of government. Hence Communist Russia would rather have such democracies on its borders than countries aping Russian politics, particularly if the democracies are small and look towards Moscow for their foreign-policy guidance.

From these generalizations Russia's course of action can be started. Rightly or wrongly, no Pole who insists that Poland must and should ultimately fight Russia will ever be allowed to return to Poland. Since the Russian armies will liberate Poland this will be achievable. It does not preclude some members of the present Polish Government-in-Exile from returning to Poland, but it does mean that that Government will have to reconstitute itself before it can ever return.

The countries on Russia's borders which will get along with Russia must pattern themselves after Czechoslovakia. Those that do will survive and be fairly free to run their own internal and economic affairs.

Russia can be expected to take the lead in plans for the punishment of Germany. Moscow's recommendations will be harder than any others. And they will be backed by the intention and the willingness to enforce them. What happens west of Germany will be of relatively minor concern to Russia. Meanwhile it is axiomatic that Russia's contribution to the final attack on Germany will be a maximum contribution.

Portrait of a Neutral City

A Letter From Lisbon

By Barbara Ellis Browne

Lisbon, apart from its downtown section, is a city of pastel-tinted houses set in flowery gardens. Portuguese like order and like flowers everywhere, even high up around lamp posts and banking railway platforms. The bus which took us through the city was full of British children returning home after four years in America.

"How low the houses are," was one of the first remarks. "Where are the streets?" another child asked as we whirled through sandy roads almost hidden by low white-plastered walls garlanded with bougainvillea and geraniums, pink and lavender, sweet william and masses of other blossoms.

There was no traffic except a donkeycart now and then or a woman, tall and upright, striding along with a large flat basket of pineapples and cherries on her head.

"They could make quite a city of this," one of the teen-agers finally summarized it, "with all this ground, if they just covered it with streets and buildings and made them higher."

But the miracle of a city which has escaped the asphalt imprisonment of the Twentieth Century and prefers to let so much of its ground blossom as the rose, was fully appreciated by the adult passengers.

Having passed through Lisbon in September, 1941, I was eager to know how it might have changed. It was then only two months after the Germans had attacked Russia and three months before Pearl Harbor. Lisbon was practically the one foothold on the submerged Continent.

Every traveller passing through the dreamlike quality of its peacetime abundance and ease was haunted by the fear of being trapped there en route to Britain or the United States. Today no one is worried about invasion. That fear has receded with the progress of the war. But some of the actualities of the war have pentrated this neutral country—rationing and inflationary prices. Bread is rationed, the delicious white bread of Portugal, and it has become a patriotic khaki-gray color.

But patriotic to what? Ah, that is the difficulty. It is hard to be neutral. But Portugal is so apart not only from the war but from the ways of the rest of the world that its neutrality strikes one as authentic. The most urgent presence in Lisbon is the presence of pressure—authoritative pressure from the Allies and from the Axis.

You feel it early in conversations. There are Germans in Lisbon of course, and the London Times hangs cheek by jowl with Berlin newspapers. And right beside them are newspapers with familiar French names speaking with the tongue of the serpent—in French in order to beguile—reiterating still in different ways and in hopes of dividing France permanently from her Allies, that Britain let France down at Dunkirk, and that Britain should have made peace then in order to save France from these mortifying years of occupation. You must remember when you read these words in, say, *L'Echo de Paris* that they are not France speaking but are being put out wrapped in shreds of tricolor. But the truth is stronger than propaganda and the renascent power of a France uniting itself to throw off the Hun octopus can be felt in Lisbon even through the locked silence of the Pyrenees.

Then there was another side, the side that strikes you first if you are a woman, the hat fashions. It seemed to me when I saw the hats in Lisbon that there was something new under the sun. It is an amusing shock to come from New York, where hats have diminished into headdresses of smallest proportions, to Lisbon, where they are large and billowing and remind one of the frigate which Marie Antoinette was said to have once worn on her hair. They are a little like the sweeping brims and plumes of Charles II's time in England. Then again they remind one of hats of Edwardian days. The Lisbon hat, in other words, is a hat and not just a spray of something in the hair. Materials are not rationed in Portugal, so there may be no extravagance in all this.

That is today's sketch of one port open to the Allies on the Atlantic seaboard short of Britain; flowers, flowers, flowers, and the perfume of them everywhere; charming little homes, a certain feudal simplicity, great rumors and pressures, great hats, and grateful travelers slipping through.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 Three months ..$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.